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EBASCO SERVICES INCORPORATED

## FINAL DRAFT

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION OF ENGINEERING PROPERTIES

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	NO.	TITLE	PAGE 'NO
1.0	1.1	ODUCTION	1-3
2.0	2.1	URFACE INVESTIGATION	2-4 2-10
3.0	3.1	ECHNICAL LABORATORY INVESTIGATION	3-2
4.0	4.1 4.2 4.3	URFACE CONDITIONS	4-2 4-3 4-4
	4.6	PALMER ISLAND	4-8
5.0	LIST	(BW-108A AND BW-108B)	
APPENDII APPENDII APPENDII	X D X C	ENGINEERING LOGS GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS CURVES ATTERBERG LIMIT DATA DIRECT SHEAR DATA	

# LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	SUMMARY OF ENGINEERING LOGS	2-6
2	SUMMARY OF FIELD VANE SHEAR TESTS	2-12
3	SUMMARY OF PIEZOMETER DATA	2-14
4	SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST DATA	3-5
5	SUMMARY OF INTERNAL FRICTION ANGLES	3-10
6	SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TORQUE VANE SHEAR TESTS	3-12

# LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	NO. TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	SITE VICINITY MAP	1-2
2	EXPLORATION PLAN	1-4
3	ORGANIC SILT CHARACTERISTICS - CLASSIFICATION PROPERTIES	3-3
4	PLASTICITY CHART	3-7
5	ORGANIC SILT CHARACTERISTICS - SHEAR STRENGTH INDEXING	3-13

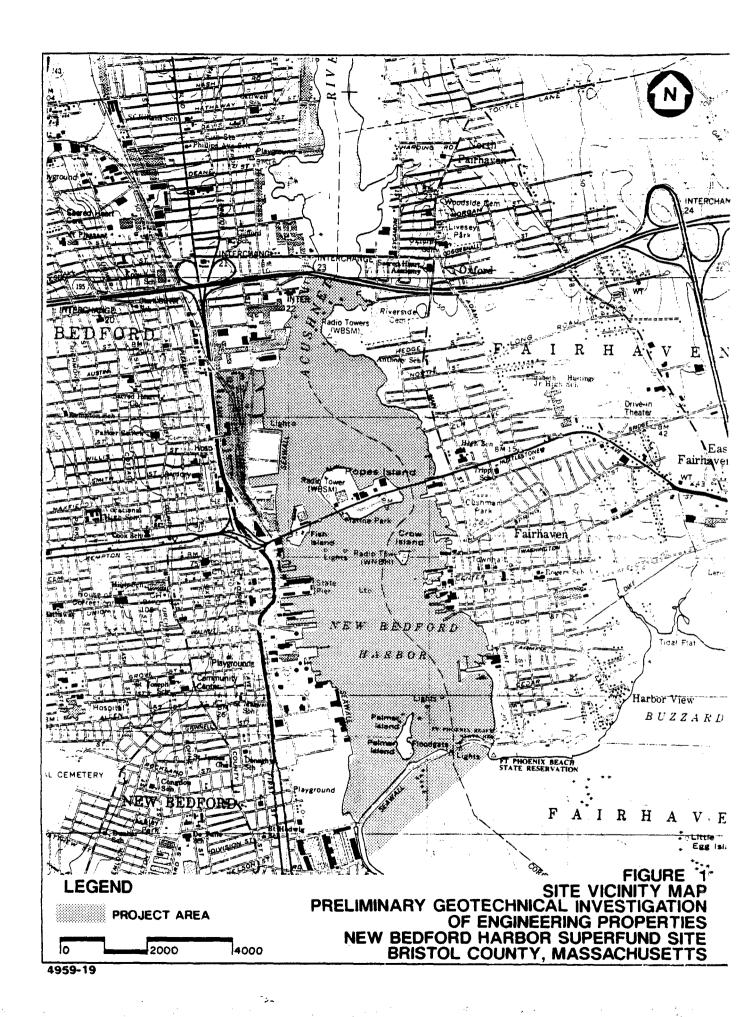
### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

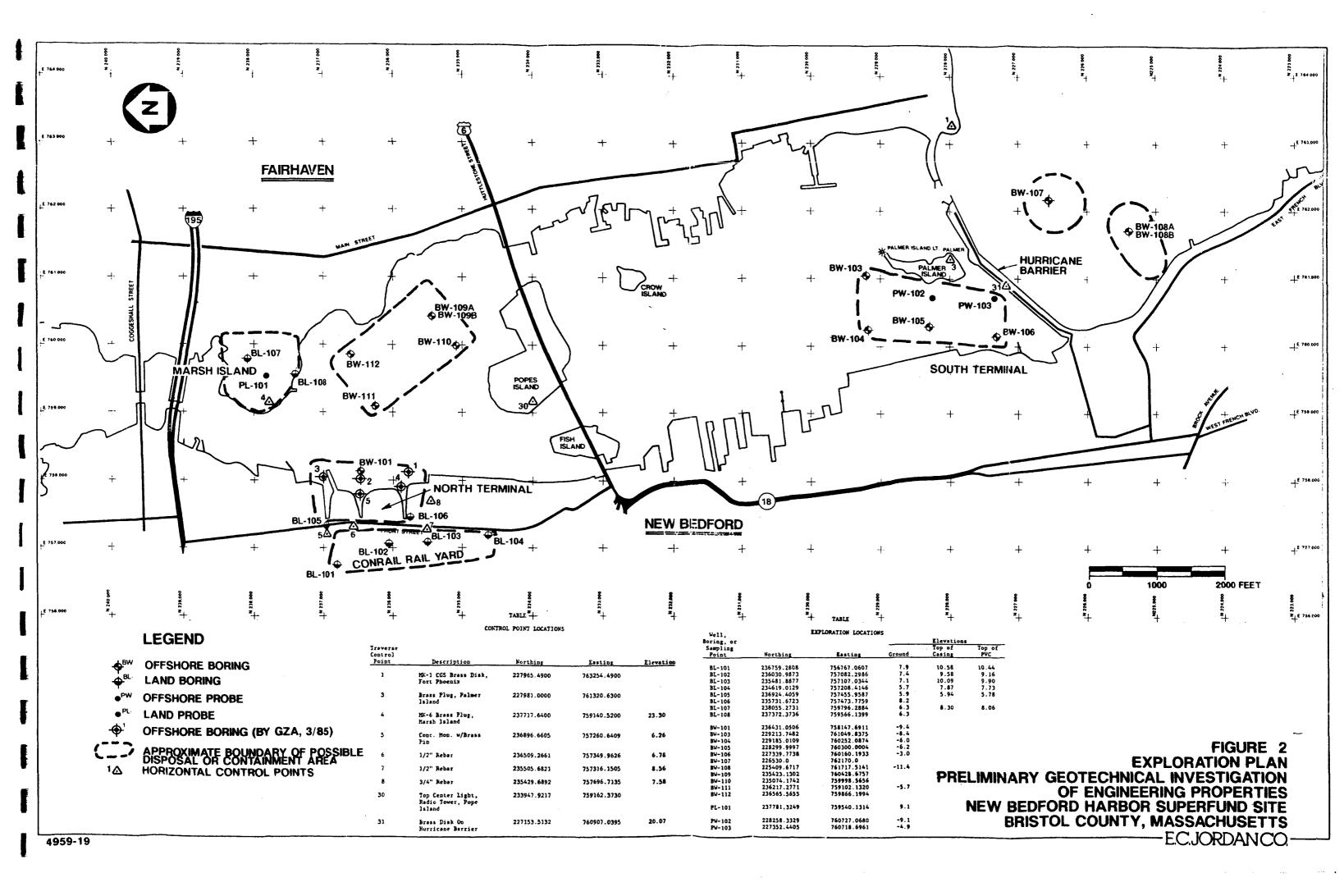
New Bedford Harbor is a tidal estuary located between the City of New Bedford and the Town of Fairhaven at the Head of Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, as shown in Figure 1. The harbor sediment contains elevated levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and heavy metals.

This report presents results of a preliminary geotechnical investigation conducted at the New Bedford Harbor Superfund site in Bristol County, Massachusetts. The information obtained from this investigation will be used in the evaluation of the engineering feasibility of various remediation alternatives considered for this site. This work has been funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under REM III Contract No. 68-01-7250 to Ebasco Services, Inc. (Ebasco).

The report contains four main sections as follows:

- o Section 1, Introduction
- o Section 2, Subsurface Investigation
- o Section 3, Geotechnical Laboratory Investigation
- o Section 4, Subsurface Conditions





- o Area slightly south of the hurricane barrier as designated by boring BW-107
- o Area south of the hurricane barrier as designated by borings BW-108A and BW-108B

The North Terminal Area is within the offshore and onshore zones.

The North Terminal area is a commercial development with parking lots (predominantly stone and gravel), shipping docks, wharfs, warehouses, manufacturing plants, and various other buildings.

Marsh Island, an abandoned spoils site, and presently the location of three radio transmission towers, is within the onshore zone. Ground cover is predominantly marsh grasses with additional brush and small trees scattered about.

The Conrail Rail Yard is located in a peripheral upland zone. At one time the rail yard was used for the transfer, loading, and storage of raw materials, manufactured goods, etc. At present, rail spurs, abandoned buildings, rail relics, and miscellaneous refuse (e.g., used paper and plastic products, abandoned cars, used machinery parts, etc.) are scattered on site. Additionally, the area is moderately vegetated with grasses, brush, and small trees.

#### 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The New Bedford Harbor Superfund site includes the lower and upper harbor, and a portion of Buzzards Bay. The EPA has authorized a work assignment (Work Assignment No. 04-1L43) to perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the site. The objective of the preliminary geotechnical investigation is to provide information to evaluate the engineering feasibility of several remediation alternatives. These alternatives are as follows:

- o disposal (e.g., confined aquatic disposal, etc.)
- o removal (e.g., dredging, etc.)
- o containment (e.g., earthen dikes, double sheet pile walls, etc.)

The preliminary geotechnical investigation accomplished this objective at seven areas within the harbor site (see Section 1.1, Site Description) through the execution of the following activities:

o A total of 24 explorations were drilled including 13 borings and 2 probes offshore; and 8 borings and 1 probe on land, at locations shown in Figure 2. All drilling

activities were completed in accordance with ASTM D420 and OSHA modified level D personal protection.

- Soil and rock samples were obtained from the boring explorations using a standard split-spoon sampler, 2-inch and 3-inch thin-walled tube samplers, and a single and double barrel rock core sampler.
- o Piezometers were installed to measure groundwater levels in six of the land borings.
- o Field vane shear tests (FVST) were conducted to determine variations in shear strength within the surficial cohesive soils (organic silt).
- Field drilling, sampling, and testing were monitored and documented full time by qualified Jordan engineers and geologists.
- o All explorations were surveyed for location and elevation using survey control points established by Diversified Technologies Corporation under EPA Work Assignment No. 04-1L43 (see Final Field Survey Location Control Report, New Bedford, Massachusetts, DTC August 23, 1988).

- o Soil samples were screened for PCB concentrations prior to physical laboratory testing.
- o Physical laboratory tests were performed on selected soil samples to better define the classification and engineering properties of the subsurface soils.

## 2.0 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

Subsurface explorations made for the preliminary geotechnical investigation were performed to establish thicknesses, classification, and engineering properties of the various soil strata, and to determine bedrock depths. In January and February 1988, 21 borings and three probes were drilled by GZA Drilling, Inc. of Canton, Massachusetts, within the harbor area at locations shown in Figure 2. The borings were monitored on a full time basis by Jordan engineers and geologists. EPA dermal Level C personal protective equipment was used. Horizontal and vertical locations of each exploration were surveyed by Diversified Technologies Corp. (DTC) of North Haven, Connecticut. Horizontal and vertical control was previously established by the USACE. Horizontal location control for the explorations are referenced according to the 1,000-foot grid system superimposed in Figure 2.

Explorations were conducted offshore using a barge-mounted Acker skid rig, and on land (onshore and peripheral upland areas) using a truck rig. Thirteen offshore borings included BW-101, BW-103 through BW-107, BW-108A, BW-108B (BW-108B was drilled because a boulder was encountered in BW-108A), BW-109A, BW-109B (BW-109B was drilled to obtain 3-inch thin-wall tube samples that could not be obtained in BW-109A), and BW-110 through BW-112. Eight land borings included BL-101 through BW-108 with piezometers installed in each one except BL-106 and BL-108. The probes included two

offshore, and one on land; PW-102 and PW-103, and PL-101; respectively. Jordan's on-site exploration monitoring included the following:

- o All exploratory drilling, soil and rock sampling, and piezometer installations were continuously observed by qualified engineers or geologists.
- o Explorations were logged in the field with samples classified according to procedures outlined in ASTM D2488. The logging and classifying of soil and rock samples were recorded on a Soil Boring Log and a Rock Core Identification Log, respectively.
- A complete and accurate field log was maintained for each exploration, including project name, exploration number, rig type, drilling company, driller's name, name of Jordan field personnel, casing size and type, water depth when applicable, sample number and depth, Standard Penetration Test (SPT) N-values, casing or probe rod blows per foot of penetration, and soil or rock classification and description.
- A field notebook was maintained by Jordan personnel at each drill rig. The notebook was a standard bound survey book. Entries included dates, weather

conditions, personnel and drillers, level of personal protection used, and any pertinent observation deemed necessary to document.

- o Prior to leaving the site each day, chain-of-custody record forms were completed for each sample by Jordan field personnel.
- o The samples were stored in coolers filled with cushioning material to deter adverse movement during shipment, and to prevent freezing.
- All documentation required to accompany the samples during shipment was kept in a sealed plastic bag and placed into the cooler. All soil and rock samples shipped to the soils laboratory for geotechnical testing were accompanied with a geotechnical laboratory Hazardous Material (HAZ/MAT) sample tracking form, and a chain-of-custody record form. An analysis request form and chain-of-custody record form were sent with all soil samples shipped to the analytical laboratory for PCB screening.

To summarize information recorded in the field, engineering logs were prepared and are presented in Appendix A. These logs describe the soil coloration, texture, consistency, and other

pertinent information in accordance with ASTM D2488. Additional information recorded on the logs includes depth and type of samples, laboratory test designations, measured water contents, and FVSTs (rock core, and piezometer data when applicable). A key to the descriptions, symbols, and terms used in the engineering logs is presented on Sheet A-2 in Appendix A.

Five additional explorations were drilled in the North Terminal area prior to Jordan's preliminary geotechnical investigation. Borings 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were drilled by GZA Drilling, Inc. of Canton, Massachusetts in the winter of 1985. Locations are shown in Figure 2. Boring logs for these five explorations are included in Appendix A.

#### 2.1 DRILLING AND SAMPLING

Twenty-one borings and three probes were drilled in January and February 1988. The exploration program consisted of the following:

## o Offshore Explorations

- Six 3-inch cased borings plus rock core
- Three 3-inch cased borings

- Two 4-inch cased borings plus rock core
- Two 4-inch cased borings
- Two BW rod probes

#### o Land

- Six 3-inch cased borings plus rock core
- Two 3-inch cased borings
- Piezometers installed in six borings
- One BW rod probe

A summary of pertinent exploration data is presented in Table 1.

Borings were advanced in accordance with the general procedures of ASTM D1586 to refusal, or in the case of BW-109B, end of exploration. Refusal was generally defined as 100 blows with no penetration during a standard penetration test (SPT). Selected borings, indicated in Table 1, obtained a B or N size rock core to determine if the refusal surface was bedrock. Borings were advanced using threaded flush joint 3- or 4-inch inside diameter (ID) casing; and jet water, and wash rotary drilling techniques for the offshore and land borings; respectively. Advancement of the casing was accomplished using a 300-pound drive hammer with an 18-inch drop. The number of blows required to advance the casing each foot was recorded. Whenever exceedingly hard drilling was encountered, such as very dense till or boulders, systematic

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF ENGINEERING LOGS

							Rock (	<sup>o</sup> ore	Piezo Depth to Slotted	meter Water Level
Exploration Designation	Date of Exploration	Lambert Coordin Northing		Surface Elev. (MSL,ft.)	Ref Depth (feet)	usal Elev. (MSL,ft.)	Length Rec. (feet)	RQD (%)	Pipe Midpoint (feet)	2/18/88 @ Time (MSL,ft.)
BW-101	1/22-1/26/88	236,431.1	758,147.7	-9.4	39.0	-48.4	4.0	59.0		*
BW-103	1/15/88	229,213.7	761,049.8	-8.4	25.5	-33.5	2.75			
BW-104	1/13-1/14/88	229,185.0	760,252.1	-6.0	32.8	-38.8				
BW-105	1/8/88	228,300.0	760,300.0	-6.2	14.5	-20.5				
BW-106	1/19/88	227,339.8	760,160.5	-3.0	21.7	-24.7	5.0	59.0		
BW-107	2/11/88	226,530.0	762,170.0	-17.2	28.7	-45.9	$\frac{5.0}{3.5}$	87.7		
BW-108A	1/21/88	225,409.7	761,717.5	-11.4	5.0	-16.4	3.25			
BW-108B	1/21/88	225,409.7	761,717.5	-11.4	8.0	-19.4		•		-
BW-109A	2/4-2/9/88	235,423.1	760,428.7	-8.9	42.8	<b>-</b> 51.7	$\frac{5.3}{2.5}$	12.3		
BW-109B	2/9/88	235,423.1	760,428.7	-8.9	No Refusa	1	2.5	:		• • •
BW-110	2/9-2/10/88	235,074.2	759,998.6	-10.3	62.0	-70.3				
BW-111	1/28-2/3/88	236,217.3	759,102.1	<del>-</del> 5.7	73.0	-78.7	$\frac{1.75}{1.3}$	0.0		
BW-112	2/3/88	236,565.6	759,866.2	-6.3	42.8	-49.1	1.3			
PW-102	1/13/88	228,258.3	760,727.1	-9.1	20.4	-29.4				
PW-103	1/20/88	227,362.4	760,718.7	-4.9	20.6	-25.5				

<sup>5.88.106</sup>T 0001.0.0

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF ENGINEERING LOGS

										meter	
									Depth to	Water	
							Rock	Core	Slotted	Level	
		Lambert	t Grid	Surface		usal	Length		Pipe	2/18/88	
Exploration	Date of	Coordin	nates	Elev.	Depth	Elev.	Rec.	RQD	Midpoint	@ Time	
Designation	Exploration	Northing	Easting	(MSL,ft.)	(feet)	(MSL,ft.)	(feet)	(%)	(feet)	(MSL,ft.)	
BL-101	1/18/88	236,759.3	756,767.1	7.9	23.3	-15.4	5.0	72.0	19.5	4.7/11:45	
						•	4.8				
BL-102	1/22/88	236,031.0	757,082.3	7.4	6.3	, 1.1	5.0	98.0	4.7	4.5/11:55	
•							4.9				
							5.0	84.0			
							4.2				
BL-103	1/19-1/20/88	235,481.9	757,107.0	7.1	52.3	-45.2	$\frac{5.0}{1.0}$	98.0	19.5	4.0/12:05	
DT - 0.4	1/0- 1/00/00	004 440 0					4.9				
BL-104	1/21-1/22/88	234,619.0	757,208.4	5.7	35.7	-30.4			10.5	3.9/12:15	
DT 105	1/10 1/10/00	22( 02/ /	757 /5/ 0	5 0	0( 0	20.1	<b>.</b> .	00 5	00 5	1 0/11 /0	
BL-105	1/12-1/13/88	236,924.4	757,456.0	5.9	36.0	-30.1	$\frac{5.2}{4.6}$	88.5	32.5	1.9/11:40	
BL-106	1/7-1/11/88	235,731.7	757,473.8	8.2	45.7	-37.5		96.2			
DL-100	1//-1/11/00	233,731.7	131,413.6	0.2	43.7	-31.3	$\frac{5.2}{5.0}$	90.2			
BL-107	1/26-1/28/88	238,055.3	759,796.3	6.3	53.6	-47.3	2.4	41.7	10.5	3.7/10:01	
DE 107	1/20 1/20/00	230,033.3	137,170.3	0.5	0.00	47.5	$\frac{2.4}{2.0}$	71.7	10.5	3.7710.01	
BL-108	1/25-1/26/88	237,372.4	759,566.1	6.3	44.6	-38.3	2.0				٠
	-, -5 -, 20, 00	20.,0.2	,5,,500.1	3.3							
PL-101	1/28/88	237,781.3	759,540.1	9.1	52.9	-43.8					
	-, - ,	= . ,	,								

spinning of casing with a cutting shoe, or core drilling of boulders with telescoping techniques, was required to advance the boring. Borehole cuttings and drilling fluid were in the borehole. Land borings were drilled predominantly with cased borings but at times with hollow-stem auger drilling techniques, at the discretion of Jordan's field personnel. Hollow-stem auger techniques were generally used provided sands were not flowing into the bottom of the auger and if cold weather prevented the circulation of wash water.

Soil probes were made at two offshore locations (PW-102 and PW-103), and one land location (PL-101) using BW rods equipped with a hollow-stem tip for the offshore probes, and a hardened drive point for the land probe. The probes were advanced to refusal with a 140-pound drive hammer falling 30 inches, except where specifically noted on the engineering logs. The number of blows required to advance the rod probe each foot was recorded. Probe refusal was defined as 100 blows with no penetration.

Soil samples were obtained using a 2-inch outside diameter (OD) split-spoon sampler and/or a 2- or 3-inch thin-wall tube sampler. Samples were obtained continuously at each boring location from 2 feet to approximately 16 feet, and at 5-foot intervals from 16 feet to refusal. Exceptions to this procedure occurred when cohesive soils were encountered (cohesive soils were continuously sampled). Other exceptions are noted on the engineering logs.

The 2-inch OD split-spoon sampler was 24 inches in length and equipped with a check ball head. A 140-pound drive hammer falling 30 inches advanced the split-spoon sampler, in accordance with SPT procedures outlined in ASTM D1586. Sampler driving resistance for each 6-inch interval was recorded; however, only the SPT N-value in blows per foot is presented on the engineering logs. Refusal driving resistance was generally defined as 100 blows with no penetration. Most samples were driven 24 inches into the soil with water levels in the casing filled to prevent soil heave into the bottom of the casing. All split-spoon soil samples were extruded from the sampler, classified, logged (as discussed previously), and placed in 16-ounce sample jars for subsequent laboratory physical testing.

Open 2- or 3-inch thin-wall tubes, 30 inches in length, were used to obtain "undisturbed" soil samples. The tubes were pushed 24 inches into undisturbed soil via weight of drilling rods. Sampling was performed in accordance with procedures outlined in ASTM D1587.

Soil samples taken at depths less than 6 feet were placed in a laboratory-prepared 16-ounce glass jar for subsequent analytical screening for PCBs, as discussed in Section 3.0, Geotechnical Laboratory Investigation.

Rock core samples were obtained and stored in accordance with ASTM D2113. Double-barrel, N-size core sampling was expressly used except where telescope drilling techniques had to be incorporated in order to continue advancement of the borehole. Then, a single-barrel core was used.

The truck rig and its drilling equipment were decontaminated with a steam cleaning device between each land boring and at the end of each working day. The offshore rig (barge) and all its equipment were decontaminated at the beginning and end of the field program, or when the barge was docked. Barge decontamination was accomplished using a jet water wash and scrub brushes when necessary.

#### 2.2 FIELD VANE SHEAR TESTING

FVSTs were conducted at 2-foot depth intervals at five offshore boring locations, BW-101, BW-108A, BW-109A, BW-110, and BW-112, to evaluate the undrained shear strength characteristics of the organic silt soils. The FVSTs were conducted adjacent to (within 10 feet) each boring listed previously. The vane, on loan from USACE-NED, was a four-inch by eight-inch stainless steel vane attached to 1-inch diameter steel piping.

The testing was conducted using the torque wrench method as outlined in ASTM D2573. After the vane was pushed to the desired depth and held stationary for at least one minute, torque was applied to the vane with an inch-pound calibrated torque wrench. The vane was rotated at a rate of approximately 1 revolution per 5 minutes. After a peak torque reading was obtained, the vane was rotated quickly three times at a rate of approximately 20 revolutions per minute, then pushed to the next depth interval. A tabulation of the undrained shear strengths for peak and residual values at each of the five boring locations is presented on the corresponding logs in Appendix A and summarized in Table 2.

#### 2.3 PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION AND GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENTS

Piezometers were installed in borings BL-101 through BL-105, and BL-107 in order to measure groundwater levels. Each piezometer consisted of 1-inch ID Schedule 40 PVC flush-jointed pipe connected to the piezometer tip consisting of a 5-foot section of 0.010-inch slotted pipe. The slotted section was placed at depths indicated on the engineering logs. Bentonite pellet seals were inserted at locations (established by Jordan field personnel) shown on the logs. The annular space between the bottom of the boring and the bentonite seal was backfilled with filter sand. The remaining portion of the borehole was backfilled with soil cuttings from the drilling operation. All piezometers, except in

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF FIELD VANE SHEAR TESTS (FVSTs)

			S		Graphical	
	Surface		Shear Str	ength	S Shear Strengt	- h
Probe	Elevation	Depth	(psf		· u (psf)	
Number	(MSL)	(feet)	Residual		0 100 200 300	3 400
BW-101		0.0	0	0	<b>!</b>	
		1.0	25	98.2		
		3.0	31	129		
		5.0	49	172		
		7.0	40	187		
		9.0	61	295		
		11.0	83	338		<u> </u>
		13.0	31	249		
		15.0	NA	368+		
BW-108A		0.0	0	0		
		1.0	25	123	1,	
BW-109A		0.0	0	0		
		1.0	15	49		i
		3.0	37	122		i
		5.0	52	184		i
		7.0	21	203		j
		9.0	25	209	11	, į
		11.0	31	295		İ
BW-110		0.0	0	0		
		2.0	12	52		i
		4.0	12	52		ĺ
		6.0	18	92	1	ĺ
		8.0	43	221		. 1
		10.0	18	166		
		12.0	61	295		_
		14.0	NA	368+		
BW-112		0.0	0	0		
		1.0	15	110	,	
					I	

boring BL-105, had 2 to 3 feet stick-up above ground, protected with 3-inch capped PVC casing. The piezometer in boring BL-105 was completed using flush-to-the-ground protective road box cemented in place. Water levels measured in the piezometers are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3
PIEZOMETER DATA

Piezometer Location	Ground Surface Elevation (MSL,ft.)	Water Elevation (MSL,ft.) 2-18-88 @ Time
BL-101	7.9	4.7 @ 11:45 a.m.
BL-102	7.4	4.5 @ 11:55 a.m.
BL-103	7.1	4.0 @ 12:05 p.m.
BL-104	5.7	3.9 @ 12:15 p.m.
BL-105	5.9	1.9 @ 11:40 a.m.
BL-107	6.3	3.7 @ 10:01 a.m.

## 3.0 GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING

Geotechnical laboratory tests were conducted on selected soil samples to better define the physical properties of the subsurface soils. The first and second sample (sample depths of 2 to 4 feet and 4 to 6 feet) obtained from the geotechnical borings were screened for PCB content to verify the concentration in parts per million (ppm). Geotechnical laboratory testing was performed on samples from borings where the first and second, and the third if required, sample concentrations were less than 1.0 ppm. Modified OSHA Level C (i.e., Level C dermal, and when appropriate Level C respiratory) personal protective equipment was used to conduct all geotechnical laboratory testing. The laboratory tests were performed in accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) procedures or with procedures described in the USACE Manual of Laboratory Testing, EM 1110-2-1906 (USACE EM).

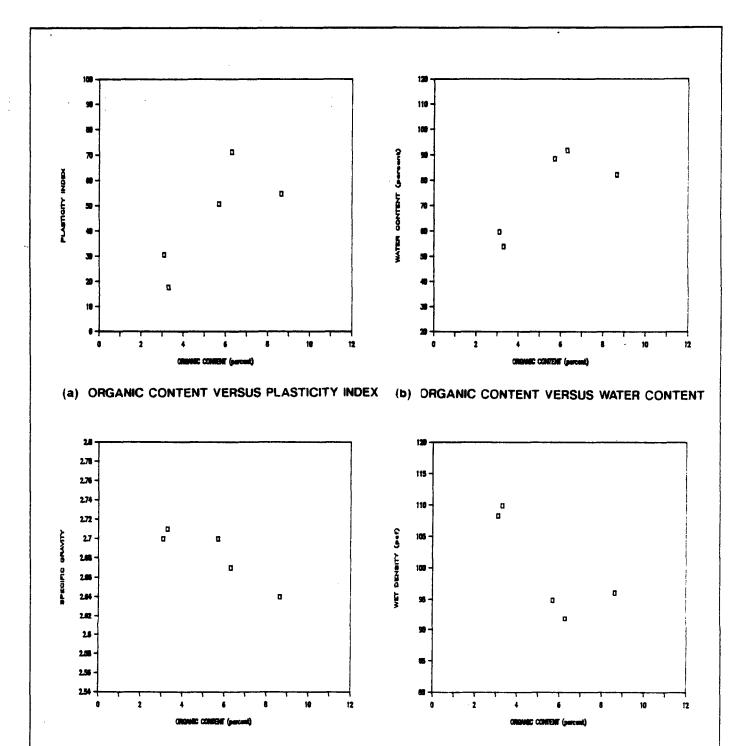
Laboratory testing, including classification and engineering properties tests, was conducted at Jordan's geotechnical laboratory located in Portland, Maine. Classification tests were made for identification and correlation purposes, and included water content, organic content, mechanical and hydrometer gradation analyses, Atterberg limits, and specific gravity. Engineering properties tests were conducted to determine shear strength parameters, and included direct shear tests, a consolidated undrained (Cu) triaxial compression test, and

laboratory torque vane shear tests. The number and type of geotechnical tests conducted are summarized in Table 4. A short discussion concerning soil characteristics (organic silt and granular soil) based on laboratory test results and field vane shear testing is presented in subsequent subsections.

#### 3.1 CLASSIFICATION PROPERTIES

Classification property tests were conducted for identification and correlation purposes for both the granular and organic silt soils. Six different tests were part of the overall geotechnical laboratory testing program:

- water Content A total of 66 water content determinations were made on "representative" soil samples. All tests were conducted in accordance with ASTM D2216. Water contents are tabulated in Table 4 and recorded on the engineering logs. A graphical plot of organic content versus water content is presented in Figure 3b.
- Organic Content Organic contents were determined for six soil samples in accordance with ASTM D2974. Organic contents are tabulated in Table 4 and plotted in each of the graphical plots in Figure 3.



(c) ORGANIC CONTENT VERSUS SPECIFIC GRAVITY (d) ORGANIC CONTENT VERSUS WET DENSITY

FIGURE 3
ORGANIC SILT CHARACTERISTICS - CLASSIFICATION PROPERTIES
PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
OF ENGINEERING PROPERTIES
NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

- Grain Size Analyses Grain size analyses were performed in 44 soil samples according to procedures outlined in ASTM D421 and D422. Five samples (U-3 and U-4, U-1, and C-1 and C-2 from borings BW-101, BW-106, and BW-110, respectively) had both the mechanical and hydrometer gradation analyses. All other samples were analyzed using only the mechanical gradation analysis. Grain size distribution curves are presented in Appendix B.
- Atterberg Limits Atterberg limits were determined for soil samples U-3 and U-4, U-1, and C-1 and C-2 from borings BW-101, BW-106, and BW-110, respectively.

  Laboratory procedures are outlined in ASTM D4318.

  Results are recorded in Table 4 and presented on Figure 4 (Plasticity Chart). Additional information is located in Appendix C.
- Specific Gravity Specific gravity tests were established for the same soil samples previously listed in Item 4 in accordance with procedures outlined in ASTM D854. Test values are presented in Table 4 and graphically plotted against organic content on Figure 3c.
- o <u>Wet Density</u> Wet densities, listed in Table 4, were determined from weight and volume measurements from

# TABLE 4 . SUMMARY OF LABORATORY DATA

																PROP			
																H PAF			1
		,				SIFICA	TION	PROF	ERTI	ES	<del>r</del>	DIRI	AR		NE SH		TRIA	GED XIAL	
BORING NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT.)	WATER CONTENT, We	LIM LIM	BERG BERG TIWIT LASTIC LIMIT	OHGANIC CONTENT, OC	SPECIFIC GRAVITY, Gs	WET DENSITY, fw, psf	CALCULATED VOID RATIO, 6 <sub>o</sub> (1)	GRAIN SIZE DATA FIGURE		DRECT SHEAR DATA FIGURE	INTERNAL FRICTION ANGLE Ø	TOP OF TUBE	MIDDLE OF TUBE MEASUREMENT, psf	BOTTOM OF TUBE MEASUREMENT, ps/	STAGED TRIAXIAL DATA FIGURE	INTERNAL FRICTION ANGLE Ø	-
BW-101		2-4	52.1							B-2									
	U+3	6-8	91.5	112.5	41.3	6.2	2.67	94.3	2.39	B-2				NA	NA	123/20		1	
	U-4	12-14	86.4 75.1 54.0 36.8	42.0	24.3	3.3	2.71	109.9	1.37	B-2				NA	41/10	NA	E-1	30.0	
	S-6	23-25	36.7 17.7							B-2									
BM-103	S-6 S-10	12-14 23-25	59.2 10.5							B-3 B-3									
BW-104	S-5 S-7 S-9	10-12 14-16 25-27	19.1 18.1 11.1							B-4 B-4 B-4									
BW-105	S-2	4.5- 6.5	12.1							B-5									
BW-100	U-l	6-8	63.6										-						
	S-6 S-7	14-16 19-21	82.2 98.8 11.4 8.3	102.2	47.5	8.65	2.64	96.1	2.12	B-6 B-6 B-6				NA	β38/45 !	338/40			
BW-107	S-0	12-14	43.0							B-7		D-2	31.0						
88-108	A 5-1	2-4	7.3							B-8									
BN - 1 Ud	B 7-1	<b>→-</b> 0	10.2							B-8									
BM=100	N 3-2 5-7	4-6 110	114.9 12.5							в-9									
Ba=110	v.=1	2-4	88.5 76.7	85.2	34.4	5.7	2.70	94.9	2.35	B-10									
	C=2	5-3	87.3 85.6 59.7	57.0	26.4	3.1	2.70	108.3	1.48	B-10									
	(,-4 S-4	14-10 14-16	14.0 10.9							B−10 B−10									
1514-i 1 †		2-4 n-8 13-35 48-50	18.0 33.7 18.6 29.6							B-11 B-11 B-11 B-11		D=3	33.0						
##+U12	5-3 5-6	2-4 5-8 19-21 28-30	38.0 22.6 17.9 17.6							B=12 B=12 B=12 B=12									
SI.= · I	5=n	12-14	b.1							B-13									
<b>31.–</b> 10-1		4-6 14-16	11.0						i	B-14 B-14				,					
SE 11174		6-8 20-27	22.3 14.1						,	B=15 B=15									
ri10		b - 8	21.4						,	B-16									
st 1500	S 1	0-8 4-10	19.0 34.1							B-17 B-17				!					
M =107		12-14 20-22	59,5 18,2							B-18		()-4	32.0	İ	į				
			<u> </u>							,									

# TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF LABORATORY DATA

													ENG	INEE	RING	PROP	ERTIE	S	
	÷	!										L	HEAR						1
					LASS		TION		PERTI	ES	<u> </u>	DIRECT LABORATORY STAGED SHEAR VANE SHEAR TRIAXIAL							
	_	FT.)	*	ATTER LIM	ITS	NT. OE	, G	w, psf	=				NO.	3	-			S.	
BORING NUMBER	SAMPLE MUMBER	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT.)	WATER CONTENT, W.	TIMET GINOT	PLASTIC LIMIT	OPGANC CONTENT,	SPECIFIC GRAVITY, G.	WET DENSITY, Fw, psf	CALCULATED VOID RATIO, 6, (1)	GRAIN SIZE DATA FIGURE		DIRECT SHEAR DATA FIGURE	INTERNAL FRICTION	TOP OF TUBE MEASUREMENT, psf	MEASUREMENT, psf	BOTTOM OF TUBE MEASUREMENT, ps	STAGED TRIAXIAL DATA FIGURE	INTERNAL FRICTION ANGLE \$	
BL-108	S-1 S-4 S-7	2-4 8-10 14-16 25-27	19.6 22.6 31.0 15.3	OTI	A.	NAO .	25	3M	- CAN	B-19 B-19 B-19 B-19		Bro D-5	34.0	0.1 M		1000 ME	AS IAA	NT ANG	-
										-									

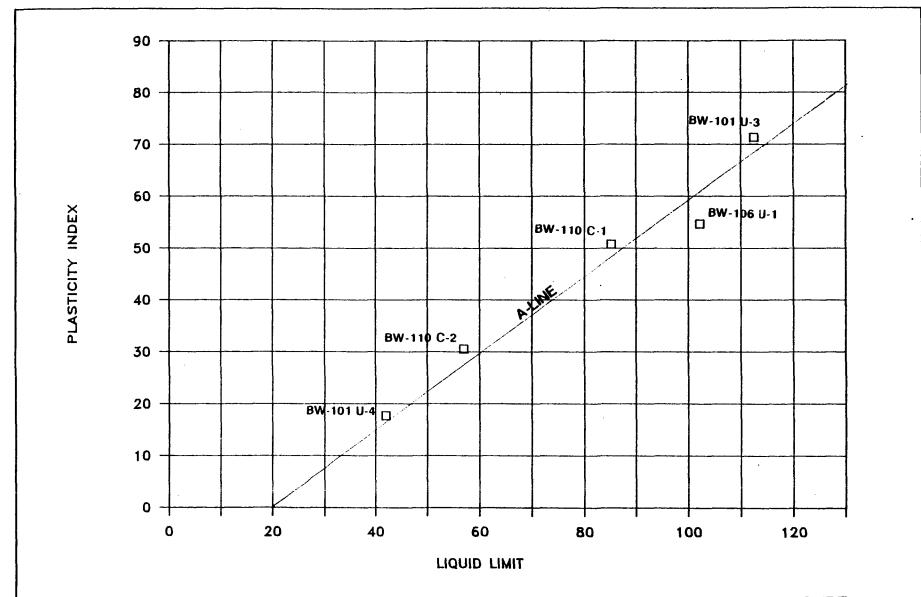


FIGURE 4
PLASTICITY CHART
PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
OF ENGINEERING PROPERTIES
NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE
BRISTOL COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

ECJORDANCO

thin-wall tube samples. Volume was determined by measuring the length of the extruded sample then multiplying this value with the assumed constant sample diameter equal to the inside diameter of the tube. A graphical plot of organic content versus wet density is shown on Figure 3d.

The granular soils were correlated to one another through mechanical gradation analysis. The gradation curves are presented in Appendix B.

Correlations between the classification tests for the organic silt soils were done in several ways: (1) gradation curves (presented in Appendix B); and (2) graphical plots of organic content versus plasticity index, water content, specific gravity, and wet density, as shown on Figure 3(a-d), respectively. Organic content is the common element in each of the correlations presented in Figure 3 and was selected due to laboratory-testing ease and the seemingly good correlation with the respective data. Site-specific correlations involving organic content can be readily summarized. As the organic content of the silty soil increases, the following are generally assumed:

- o increased plasticity
- o increased water content

- o decreased specific gravity
- o decreased wet density

#### 3.2 ENGINEERING PROPERTIES

Three types of engineering properties tests were conducted to determine shear strength parameters.

- o <u>Direct Shear Tests</u> Direct shear tests were completed on four granular soil samples (S-6, S-3, S-6, and S-8 from borings BW-107, BW-111, BL-107, and BL-108) in accordance with procedures outlined in ASTM D3080. The samples had varying gradations and textures ranging from silty to coarse sandy-size particles. A total of three points, corresponding to normal stresses of approximately 500, 1,000, and 1,500 psf, were determined for each of the soil samples. Results of the direct shear tests are presented in Table 5. Additional data for the direct shear tests are in Appendix D.
- Consolidated Undrained Staged Triaxial Compression (Cu)

  Tests One staged Cu test, conducted at three successively increasing consolidation pressures, was performed on undisturbed tube sample U-4 taken from

TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF INTERNAL FRICTION ANGLES

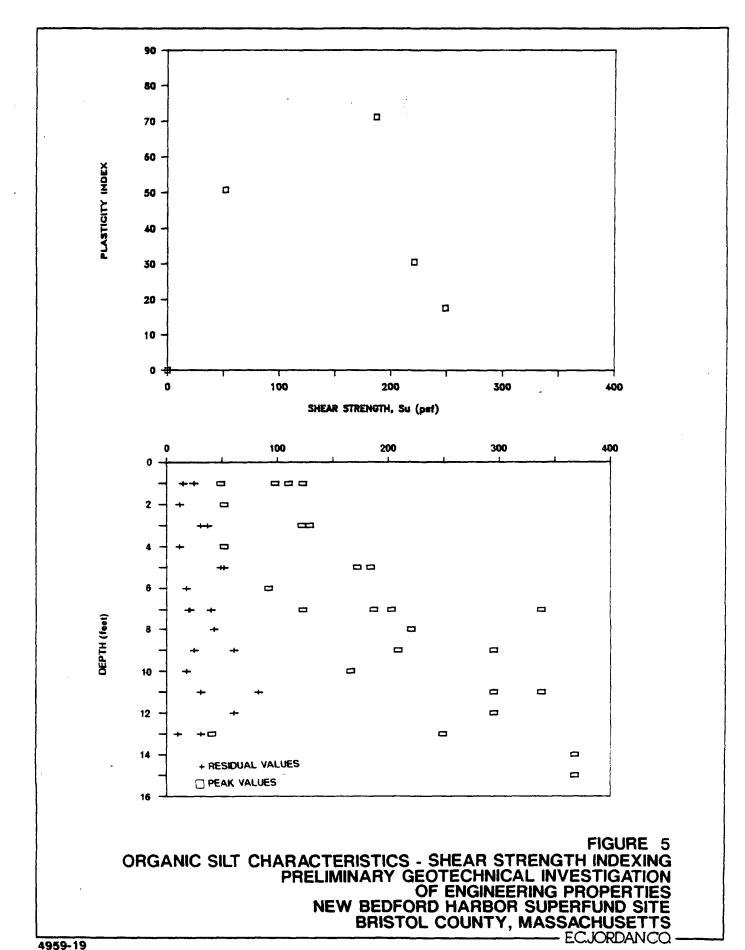
Boring No.	Sample No.	Description	Effective Internal Friction Angle φ'
BW-107	S-6	ML tannish very fine sandy silt	31
BW-111	S-3	SP-SM brown fine sand, trace silt	33
BL-107	S-6	SP olive fine sand, trace silt	32
BL-108	S-7	SP olive fine to medium sand, trace coarse sand	34
BW-101	U-4	OL dark gray sandy organic silt, trace gravel	30 (with C=140 psf)

boring BW-101. The staged test results were used to develop an effective stress envelope, which in turn yields an effective internal friction angle. The test specimen was extruded from tube U-4, trimmed to approximately 6 inches in length, and placed in the triaxial cell. Staged testing was conducted in accordance with procedures described by USACE EM, Appendix X. The sample was loaded at a strain rate of 0.006 inch per minute with effective stress paths plotted as the test proceeded so that loading could be stopped prior to ultimate failure at the first two consolidation pressures. Results of the staged Cu test are shown in Table 5, with additional information presented in Appendix E.

Laboratory Torque Vane Shear Tests - Laboratory vane tests were conducted with a GEONOR vane on tube samples U-3 and U-4 from boring BW-101, and U-1 from boring BW-106. A summary of the laboratory torque vane testing results is presented in Table 6. The data, although not extensive, is similar in magnitude and appears to reflect the general trend with depth of FVST values. The lower portion of Figure 5 illustrates the trend of increased shear strength with increasing depth below top of ground. In addition, a site-specific correlation between shear strength versus plasticity index is

TABLE 6
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TORQUE VANE TESTS

Boring No.	Sample No. and Depth	Corresponding Plasticity Index	Shear <u>Peak</u>	Strength Residual
BW-101	U-3 (6-8 ft.)	71.2	123	20 .
BW-101	U-4 (12-14 ft.)	17.7	41	10
BW-106	U-1 (6-8 ft.)	54.7	338 338	45 40



4959-19

presented on the top portion of Figure 5. As expected, when plasticity increases the strength generally decreases.

## 4.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The preliminary geotechnical exploration program has shown that subsurface conditions throughout the project area (Figure 1) are highly variable in terms of color, texture, composition (clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, boulders, etc.), densification, moisture content, etc. Type and depth to bedrock are also highly variable. In general, the subsurface conditions consist predominately of cross-bedded granular soils, although some portions of the project area have significant organic silt deposits as well.

Subsurface condition information is of vital importance when selecting and analyzing various remediation alternatives. The exploration program focused on seven specific areas within the project area for disposal and containment purposes. The extent of the areas is outlined in Figure 2. For discussion purposes, the seven areas can be categorized as follows:

- o Marsh Island area
- o North Terminal area
- o Conrail Rail Yard area
- o Area between Marsh and Popes Islands
- o Area between the South Terminal area and Palmer Island
- o Area slightly south of the hurricane barrier, as designated by boring BW-107

o Area south of the hurricane barrier, as designated by borings BW-108A and BW-108B

Subsequent subsections briefly summarize the subsurface conditions encountered at each of the previously listed areas. Engineering logs are provided in Appendix A.

## 4.1 MARSH ISLAND AREA

Geotechnical explorations on Marsh Island have indicated that bedrock dips from boring BL-108 to BL-107 (north/northeasterly direction) with recorded bedrock elevations at -38.3 and -47.3 feet, respectively. Refusal for probe PL-101 was in between, as expected, at elevation -43.8 feet.

Subsurface soils consisted of medium dense sand, with the exception of dense to very dense conditions near bedrock. Color varied from brown, gray, olive, and tan. The texture ranged from fine sand to a fine to coarse sand with a predominance of fine to medium textured sand. Sediment thickness to bedrock was 58.6, 44.6, and 52.9 feet for explorations BL-107, BL-108, and PL-101, respectively.

#### 4.2 NORTH TERMINAL AREA

Preliminary geotechnical explorations have shown that the most extensive organic silt deposit in the project area is in the North Terminal Area. Thickness of the organic silt decreased from approximately 15 feet at borings BW-101 and 2 (GZA, 1985) and "pinched" to nothing at borings BL-105 and BL-106. The organic silt in this deposit was extensively tested in Jordan's geotechnical laboratory. Results and a more complete discussion of its classification and engineering properties are presented in Section 3.0.

Bedrock in the North Terminal Area was basically a gray to pink fine grained gneissic granite. Bedrock depths or refusal depths (assumed to represent bedrock) within the area varied greatly. Depths range from 25.5 to at least 47.8 feet. Only borings BW-101, BL-105, and BL-106 are referenced to MSL elevation; therefore, depth comparisons are not possible.

Beneath the organic silt deposit lies cross bedded granular soils with two exceptions: (1) a brown clayey silt stratum was discovered in borings 4 and 5, with a thickness of 4.5 and 12 feet at a depth of 7.5 and 5 feet for borings 4 and 5, respectively; and (2) fill material (ash, brick, gravel, sand, etc.) comprise the uppermost 9 to 12 feet for borings BL-105 and BL-106.

The cross-bedded granular soils are made up of a predominance of medium dense sand with occasional layers of loose, dense or very dense sand. The texture of the sand ranged from fine to fine-to-coarse. The sand was generally gray in color but brown and grayish-brown existed as well.

## 4.3 CONRAIL RAIL YARD AREA

The Conrail Rail Yard area consists of various-colored (gray, brown, brown and black, olive, etc.) sandy cross-bedded granular soils except for approximately 9 feet of fill material (ash, brick, gravel, sand, etc.) at boring BL-101. The texture of the sand ranged from fine to fine-to-coarse with the greatest portion being fine-to-coarse.

Bedrock (gray to pink gneissic granite) depths were varied. Their depths and reference to MSL elevations for borings BL-101, BL-102, BL-103, and BL-104 are 23.3 and -15.4 feet, 6.3 and 1.1 feet, 52.3 and -45.2 feet, and 35.7 and -30.0 feet, respectively.

#### 4.4 AREA BETWEEN MARSH AND POPES ISLANDS

The subsurface conditions are highly variable in the area between Marsh and Popes Islands. They range from cross-bedded granular soils to organic silt to peat.

The cross-bedded granular soils consist mostly of sand. Density of the granular soils ranges from very loose to very dense. In general (aside from boring BW-110), the relative density of the cross-bedded granular soils tends to be high at or near the top of the stratum and then decreases with depth until a loose condition is reached. Upon approaching the bedrock the density suddenly increases to its greatest value.

In comparison, boring BW-110 does not exhibit this behavior. Additionally, BW-110 is the only exploration in this area that has a stratum of peat. The peat is 8.5 feet thick, beginning at a depth of 23.0 feet.

Organic silt was found only at the surface in borings BW-109A, BW-110, and BW-112 at thicknesses of 4, 10, and 2.5 feet, respectively. Beneath the organic silt was a silty sand stratum with a thickness ranging from 3.5 to 8 feet.

The organic silt in this area is very soft and ranges in plasticity from high to very high. The organic silt was tested in

Jordan's geotechnical laboratory (see Section 3.0 for a more detailed outline of its classification and engineering properties).

Bedrock and assumed bedrock depths were greatest in this area in comparison to the other containment and disposal areas. Bedrock depths and MSL elevations for borings BW-109A, BW-110, BW-111, and BW-112 are 42.8 and -51.7 feet, 62.0 and -70.3 feet, 73.0 and -78.7 feet, and 42.8 and -49.1 feet, respectively. The bedrock dip appears to be in the northeasterly direction.

#### 4.5 AREA BETWEEN THE SOUTH TERMINAL AREA AND PALMER ISLAND

The area between the South Terminal area and Palmer Island is composed mostly of cross-bedded granular soils. Exceptions to this are as follows:

- o Organic silt stratum 8.7 feet thick from a depth of 10 to 18.7 feet at boring BW-103. Some characteristics of this stratum are:
  - very soft
  - high plasticity (observation)

- similar to organic silt tested in Jordan's laboratory (see Section 3.0)
- o Two-and-one-half-foot thick stratum of silty fine sand at the surface of boring BW-105. Some characteristics of this stratum are:
  - very soft to soft
  - low plasticity (observation)
  - organic (H<sub>2</sub>S) odor not prevalent
  - doesn't appear to be the same as other organic silty soil tested in the laboratory
- o Two-foot thick sandy silt stratum. Some characteristics of this stratum are:
  - very soft to soft
  - very high plasticity
  - strong organic (H<sub>2</sub>S) odor

in Jordan's laboratory

The cross-bedded granular soils comprise mostly medium dense sand, although low to dense sand is present as well. The texture of the sandy soils ranges from fine to fine-to-coarse with a major portion being fine-to-coarse. The color of the sandy soils varies from gray (various shades), brown, grayish-brown, and tan with no apparent scheme.

Bedrock (pink fine grained gneissic granite) or assumed bedrock depths range from 14.5 to 32.8 feet (MSL elevations of -20.5 to -38.8 feet). No obvious dip to the bedrock appears to be apparent.

## 4.6 AREA SLIGHTLY SOUTH OF THE HURRICANE BARRIER (BW-107)

Bedrock (pink medium grained granite) was encountered at a depth of 28.7 feet and an MSL elevation of -45.9 feet. Preliminary information indicates that the bedrock dips in the north/northeast direction.

A 2-foot thick stratum of very soft, highly plastic, organic silt is the uppermost sediment in this area. The organic silt encountered in this area is very similar to other organic silts in

the project area that have been tested in Jordan's geotechnical laboratory (see Section 3.0 for more comprehensive information concerning its classification and engineering properties).

Beneath the organic silt lies a variety of soil types with predominance of a medium dense non-plastic tan sandy silt from a depth of 8.5 to 23.7 feet. The remaining depth of 28.7 feet (MSL elevation of -45.9 feet) consists of various sandy soils. Colors and textures of soils vary somewhat but are generally made up of medium dense brown fine to medium or coarse sand.

## 4.7 AREA SOUTH OF HURRICANE BARRIER (BW-108A and BW-108B)

Three-and-one-half feet of dark gray organic silt overlays 4.5 feet of granular soil below which is assumed bedrock (based on refusal of split-spoon sampler). Elevation at the assumed bedrock surface is -19.4 feet. Preliminary information indicates the dip of the bedrock is in the north/northeast direction.

The organic silt in this area is very soft and highly plastic. Similar organic silt from the project area was tested in Jordan's geotechnical laboratory (refer to Section 3.0 for discussions regarding its classification and engineering properties).

The granular soils consist of a very dense 3-foot stratum of brownish gray gravelly fine sand (glacial till) overlain by 1.5 feet of loose brown fine sand.

# 5.0 LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ACRONYMS

ASTM American Society of Testing and Materials

c cohesion

C 2-inch thin-walled tube

EBASCO Ebasco Services, Inc.

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

e void ratio

FS Feasibility Study

FVST field vane shear test

G<sub>s</sub> specific gravity

ID inside diameter

JORDAN E.C. Jordan

MSL Mean Sea Level

O<sub>c</sub> organic content

OD outside diameter

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PCB polychlorinated biphenyl

pcf pounds per cubic foot

ppm parts per million

psf pounds per square foot

R rock

RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

S split spoon

SPT Standard Penetration Test

U 3-inch thin-walled tube

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

# 5.0 LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ACRONYMS

W<sub>c</sub> water content

WOC weight of casing

WOM weight of man

wet wet density

internal friction angle

APPENDIX A

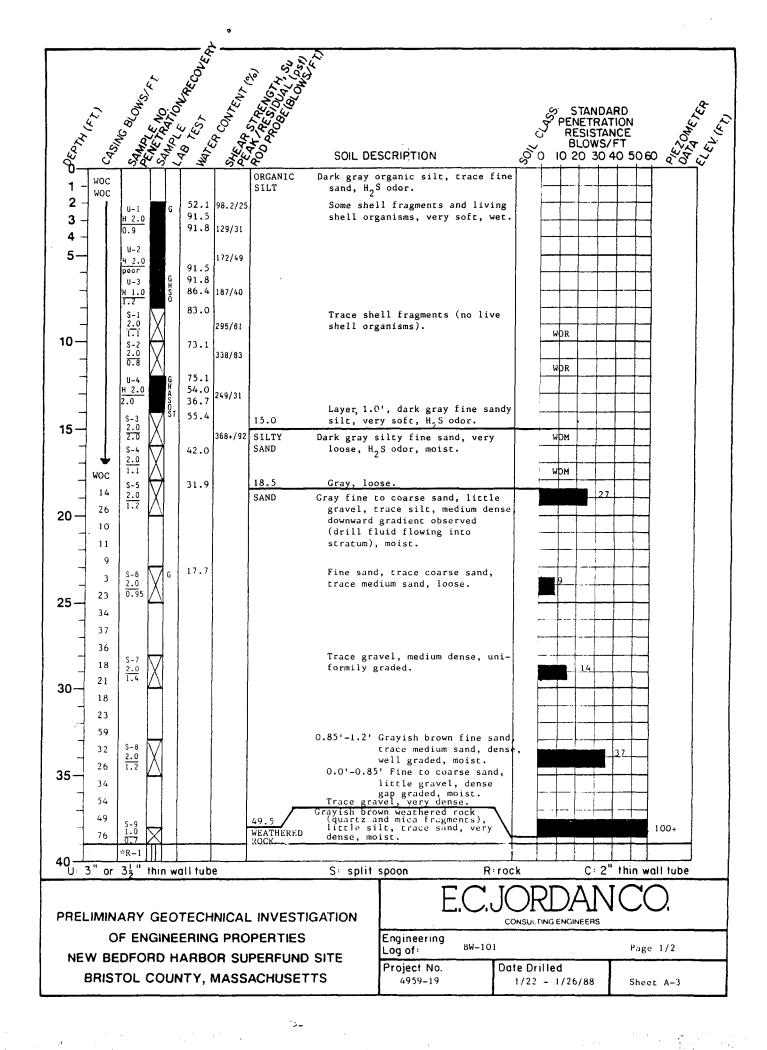
ENGINEERING LOGS

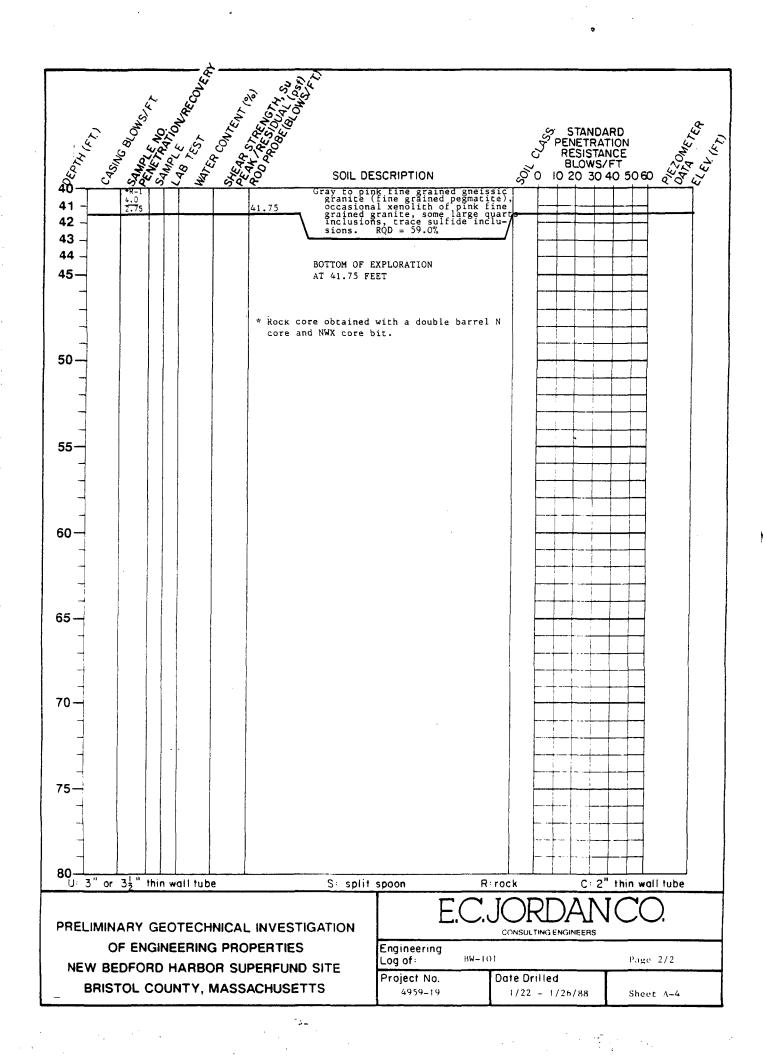
# APPENDIX A

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Boring No.	Sheet No.
BW-101	A-3, 4
BW-103	A-5
BW-104	A-6
BW-105	A-7
BW-106	A-8
BW-107	A-9
BW-108A	A-10
BW-108B	A-11
BW-109A	A-12, 13
BW-109B	A-14
BW-110	A-15, 16
BW-111	A-17, 18
BW-112	A-19, 20
PW-102	A-21
PW-103	A-22
BL-101	A-23
BL-102	A-24
BL-103	A-25, 26
BL-104	A-27
BL-105	A-28, 29
BL-106	A-30, 31
BL-107	A-32, 33
BL-108	A-34, 35
PL-101	A-36, 37
1-GZA	A-38
2-GZA	A-39, 40
3-GZA	A-41
4-GZA	A-42, 43
5-GZA	A-44

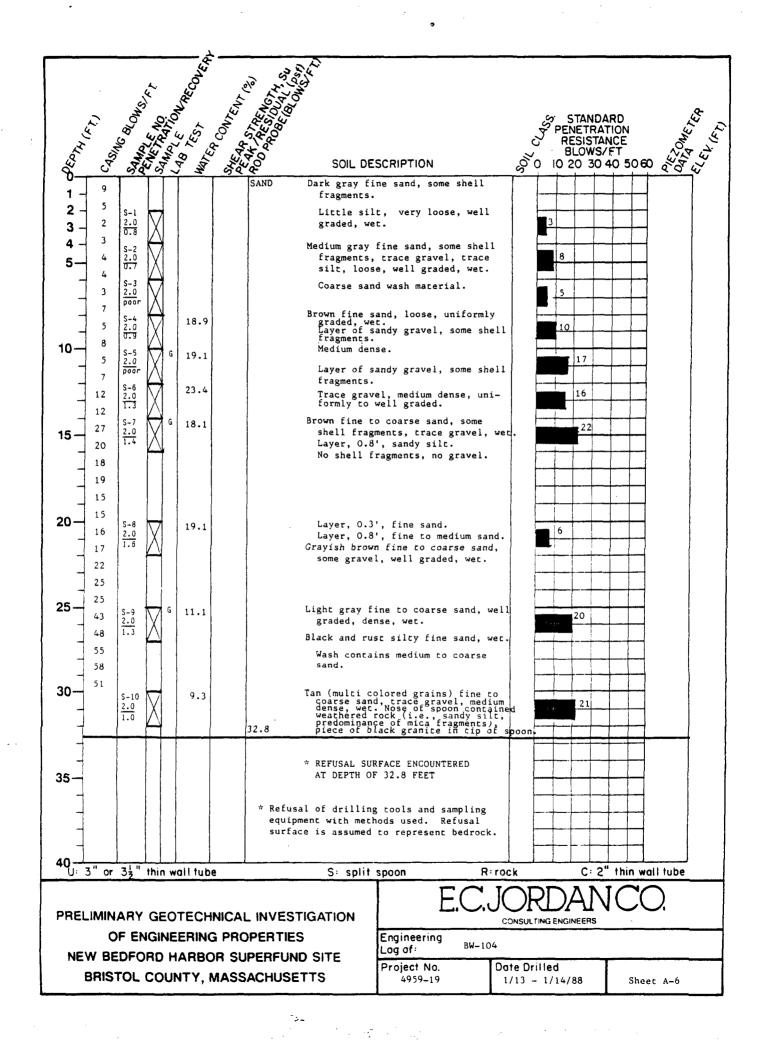
#### **KEY TO SOIL DESCRIPTIONS** UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM TERMS DESCRIBING CONDITION. CONSISTENCY AND HARDNESS GROUP SYMBOLS MAJOR DIVISIONS TYPICAL NAMES COARSE GRAINED SOILS (major portion retained on No. Well-graded gravels, GW 200 sieve); Includes (1) clean gravels; (2) silty or clayey gravel-sand mix little or no fines. sand mixtures. COARSE-GRAINED SOLS GRAVELS CLEAN GRAVELS gravels; and (3) silty, clayey or gravelly sands. Consistency Poorly-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, is rated according to standard penetration resistance. (Little or no fines) little or no fines (More than STANDARD PENETRATION Silty gravels, gravel-sandhalf of RESISTANCE IN BLOWS/FT. DESCRIPTIVE TERM material is larger coarse GRAVELS WITH FINES GM mixtures then No. 200 is larger then No. 4 0 to 4 Clayey gravels, gravel-Very loose (Appreciable amount GC 5 to 10 seive size) Loose sieve size) of fines) clay mixtures 11 to 30 Medium dense Well-graded sands, SANDS 31 to 50 Dense gravelly CLEAN SANDS sands, little or no fines Very dense Over 50 (More than Poorly-graded sands, helf of (Little or no fines) SP gravelly sand, little or no fines coarse fraction FINE GRAINED SOILS (major portion passing No. 200 sieve): Includes (1) inorganic and organic silts and clays; Sitty sands, sand-silt mixture than No. 4 (2) gravelly, sandy or silty clays: and (3) clayey silts. SANDS WITH FINES Consistency is rated according to shearing strength, sizel Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures as indicated by penetrometer readings, (Appreciable amount of fines) vane test, or by triaxial test. Inorganic sits and very fine sands, rock flour, SILTS AND CLAYS SHEAR STRENGTH (ksf) DESCRIPTIVE TERM silty or clayey fine sands, (Liquid limit less than 50) or clayey silts with slight plasticity less than 0.25 Very soft (More than half of Soft 0.25 to 0.50 material is smaller than No. 200 sleve inorganic days of low Firm 0.50 to 1.00 to medium piseticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, sity clays, lean clays Stiff 1.00 to 2.00 Very stiff 2.00 to 4.00 sizei Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity 4.00 and higher Hard SILTS AND CLAYS SIZE PROPORTIONS Inorganic sits, micaceous or distornaceousfine (Liquid limits greater than 50) **DESIGNATION** PERCENT BY WEIGHT sandy or silty soils, Trace 0 to 10 Inorganic clays of high CH plasticity, fat clays Little 10 to 20 Some 20 to 35 Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic sits Silty, Sandy or Gravelly 35 to 50 Peat and other HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS highly organic soils **KEY TO SOIL SAMPLE AND TESTING DATA** SHEAR STRENGTH **SAMPLE TYPE** LABORATORY TEST PIEZOMETER DATA 2" Split Spoon Sampler F = Field vane G = Grain size anlaysis Water Level Thin Wall Tube L = Lab vane H = Hydrometer analysis No Recovery T = Torvane A = Atterberg limit Ш Rock P = Pocket penetrometer T = Triaxial compression test Impervious Seal THIN WALL TUBE - Lab vane U = Unconfined compression test SAMPLING METHOD D = Direct shear test PUSH = Hydraulically pushed 0.435 S - Specific Gravity; Piezometer Tip H = Pushed with static weight of drill rods O = Organic Content'; P = Piston sampler Su = 0.435 ksf Sr - Staged Triaxial Test **JORDAN GORRILL ASSOCIATES** KEY TO SOIL DESCRIPTIONS AND EXPLORATION LOG **GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS**

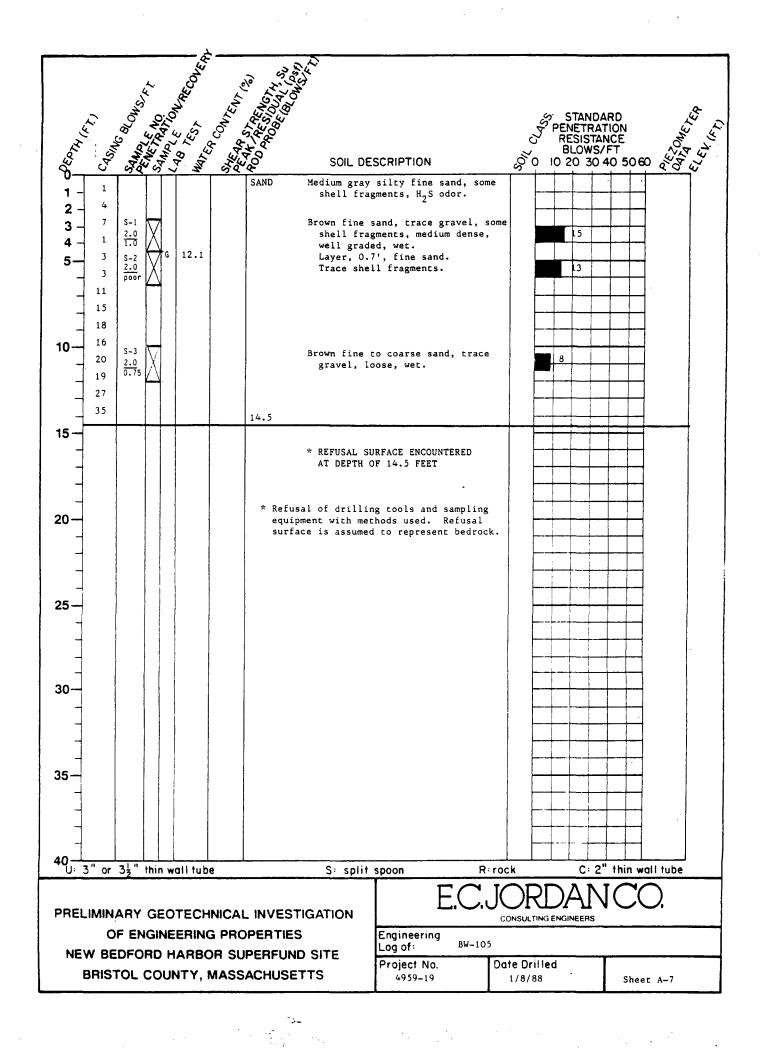


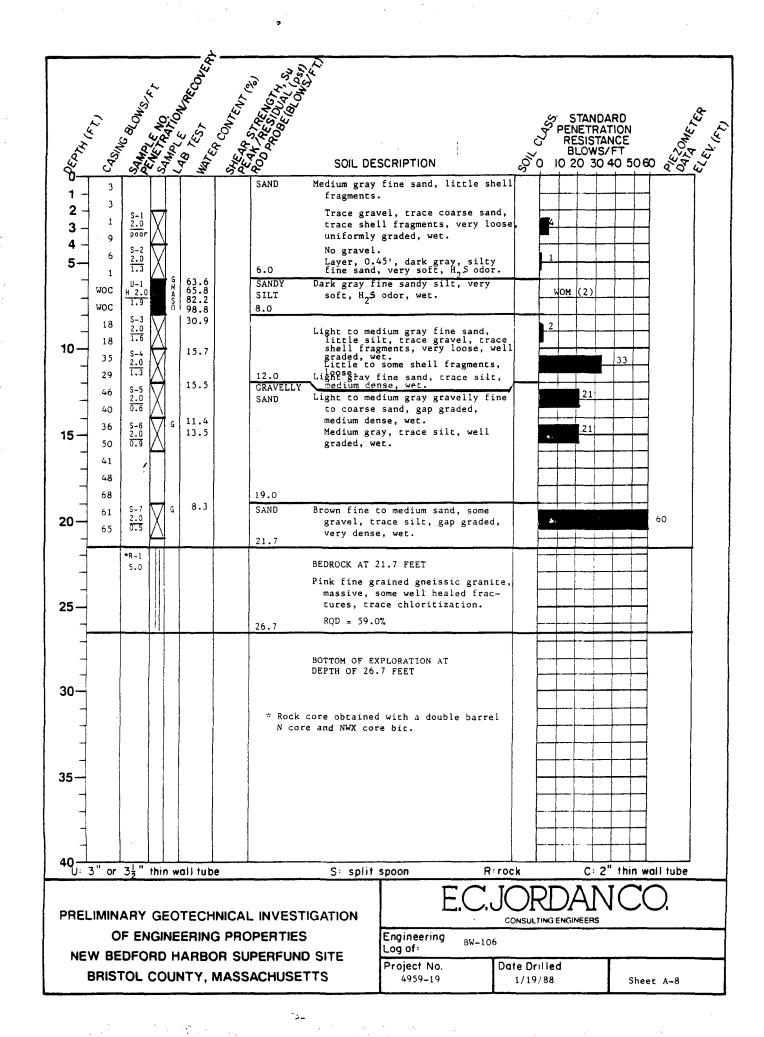


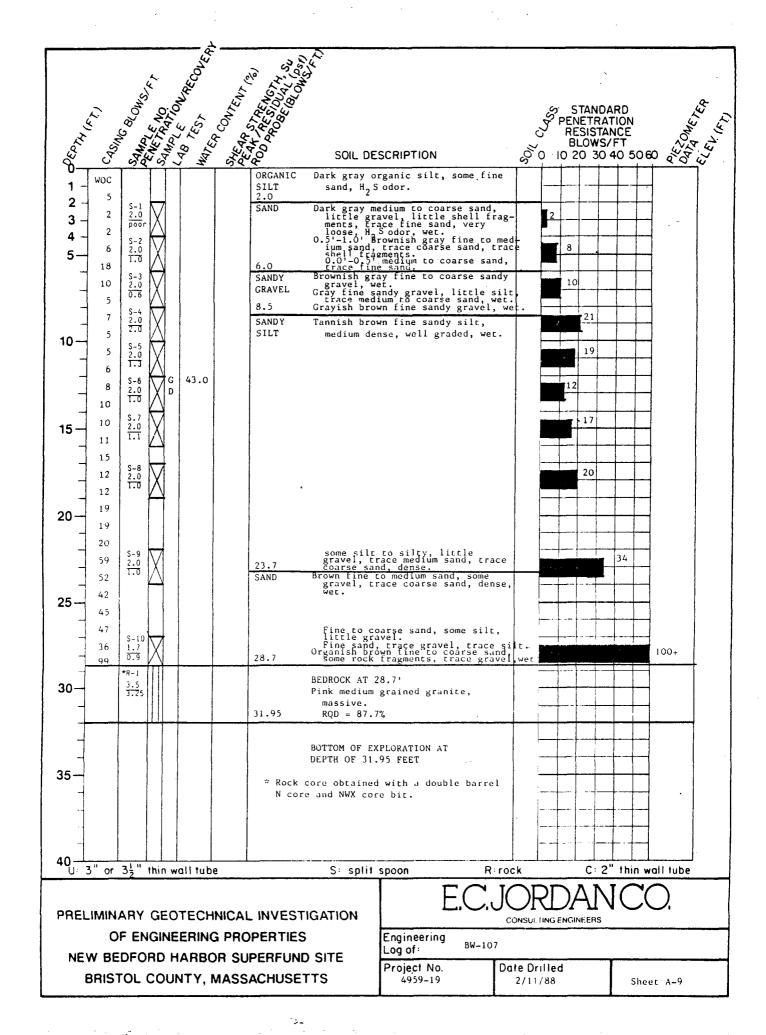
	8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
CESTA (27)  SAMPLES OWEN  LABORED OWEN  SAMPLES OWEN  SAMP	SOIL DESCRIPTION  SAND Dark gray fine to medium sand, some	STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS/FT O 10 20 30 40 50 60
$2 - \frac{2}{3} \left[ s_{-1} \right]$	SAND  Dark gray fine to medium sand, some shell fragments, little gravel, trace coarse sand, trace silt, very loose, wet.	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.4'-1.0' Fine to coarse sand. 0.0'-0.4' Fine to medium sand, little silt, very loose	
1 S-3 V/	Medium gray medium to coarse sand, some shell fragments, trace fine sand, very loose, wet.	
7   S-4     18.6	Dark gray fine sand, little gravel, trace coarse sand, trace medium sand, trace shell fragments, loose, wet.	10
10 — 4 S-5 X 47.8	ORGANIC 1.0'-1.4' Dark gray organic silt, some line to coarse sand, little gravel, very soft, H <sub>2</sub> Sodor, wet.	WDR .
7   S-6   7   G   59.2   60.3   6   1.8   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7	0.0'-1.0' Little fine sand, trace organics, no gravel, wet.	WDR
15 — 5 S-7 7 5 55.1	Layer 1.1' thick, dark gray gravelly silt.	2
12 S-8 2.0 59.8 12 12 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	Some gravel, some sand, H <sub>2</sub> S odor, layer 0.6' dark gray silty fine sand, layer 0.1' dark brown peat, layer 0.2' light gray fine to med ium sand.	2
24 S-9 2.0 60.0	18.7 Dark gray organic silt, very sofr. H, S odor, moist. GRAVEL layer 0.2' dark brown peat	35
22 28	Light gray fine to coarse gravel, trace silt, moist.	
27   S-10   G   10.5	SAND  Brown fine to coarse sand (multi colored grains - black, rust, white, etc.), loose, well graded,	6
	# REFUSAL SURFACE ENCOUNTERED AT DEPTH OF 25.5 FEET	
30—		
	* Refusal of drilling tools and sampling equipment with methods used. Refusal surface is assumed to represent bedrock.	
35—		
40 U: 3" or 3½" thin wall tube	S: split spoon R:roo	ck C: 2" thin wall tube
PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION E.C.JORDANCO.		
OF ENGINEERING PROPERTIES  Engineering Lon of: BW-103		
NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SI BRISTOL COUNTY, MASS	Project No. Da	te Drilled 1/15/88 Sheet A-5

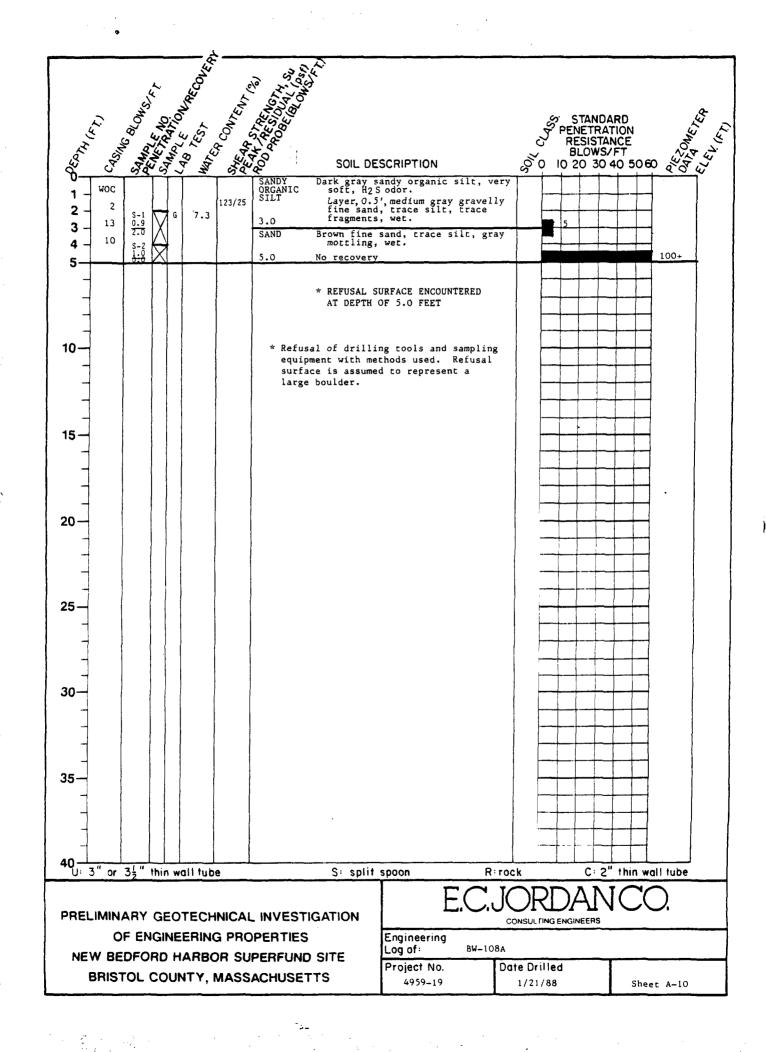
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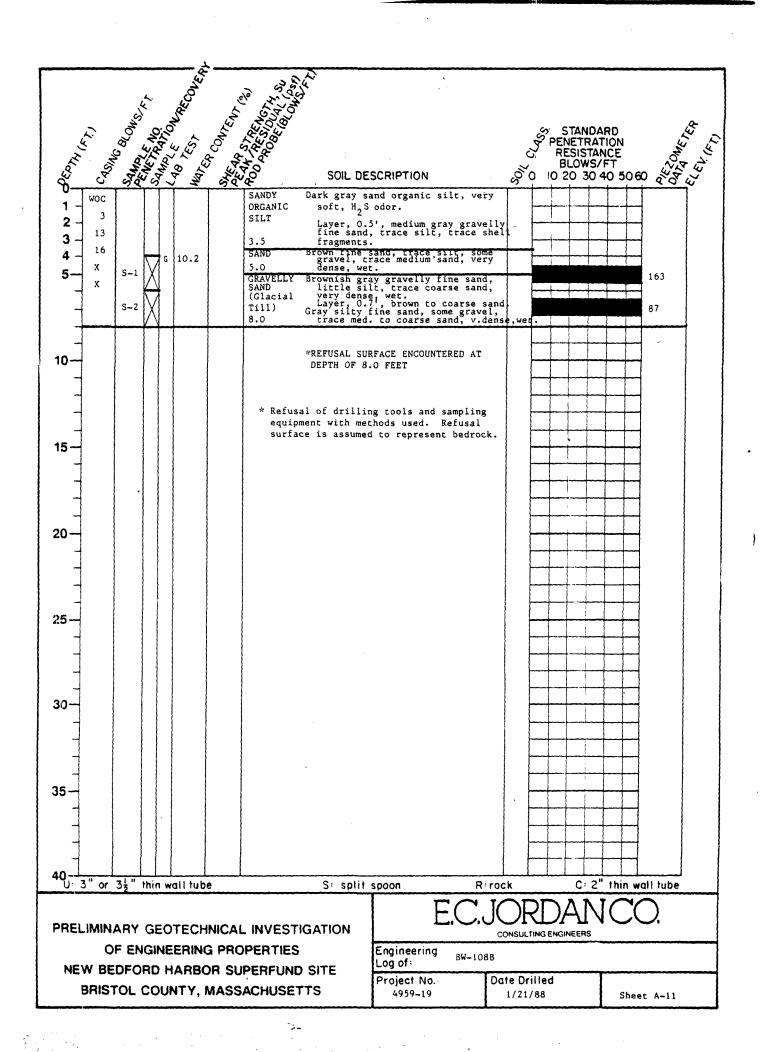


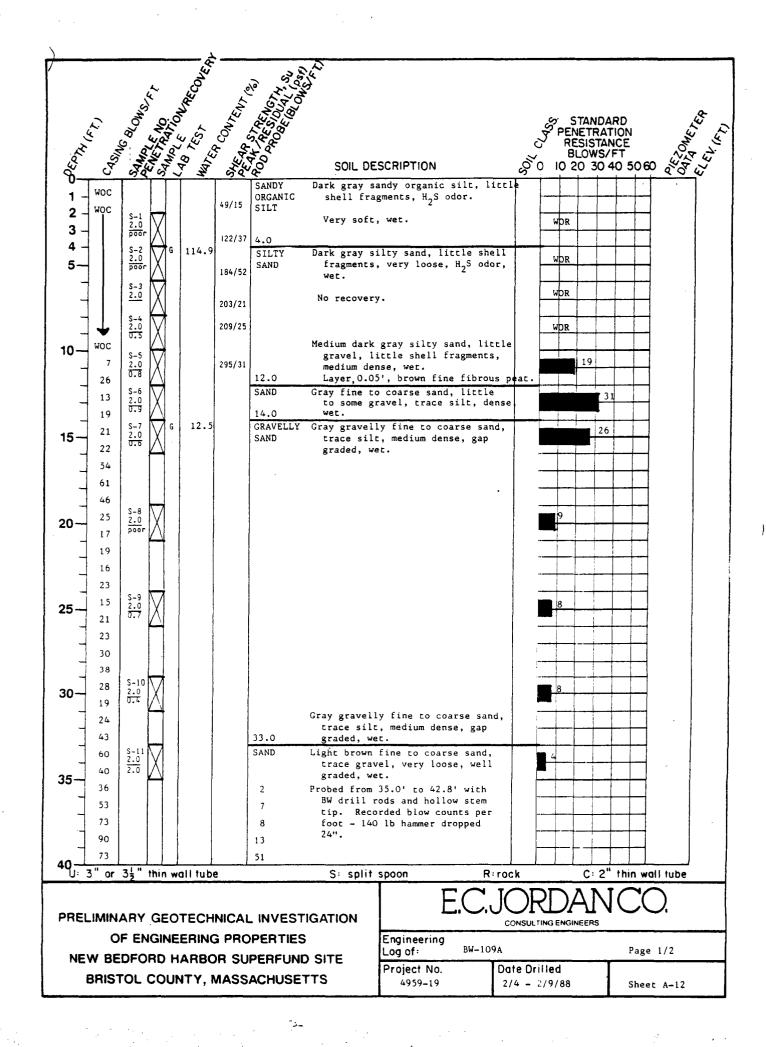


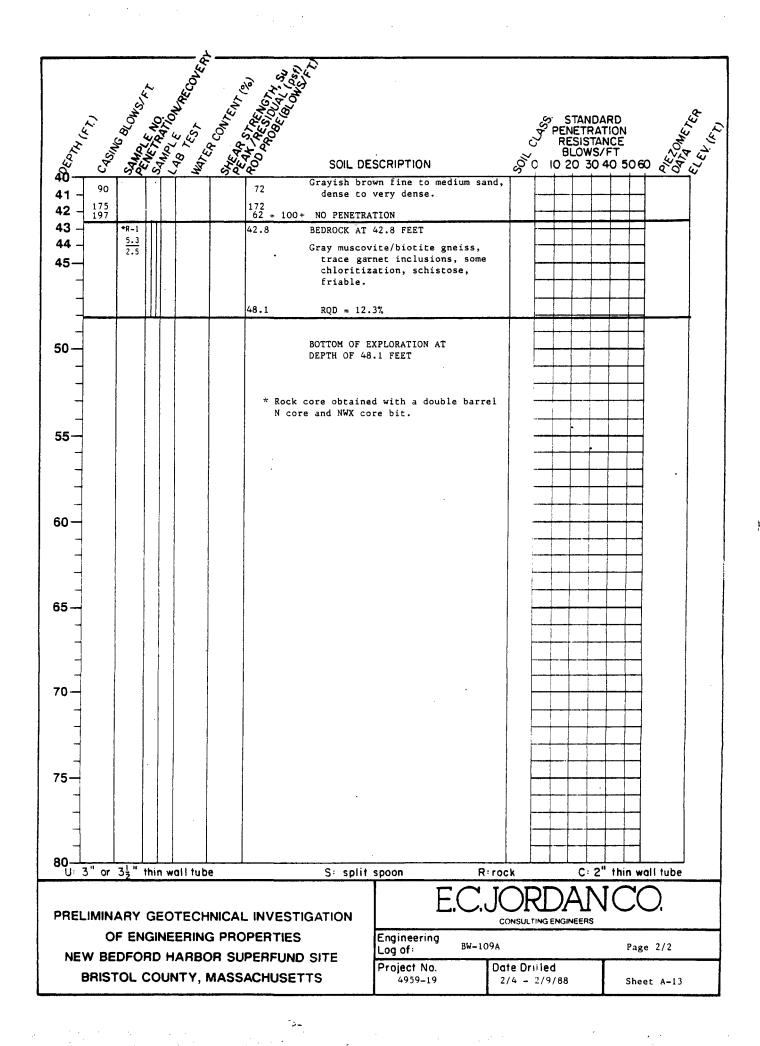


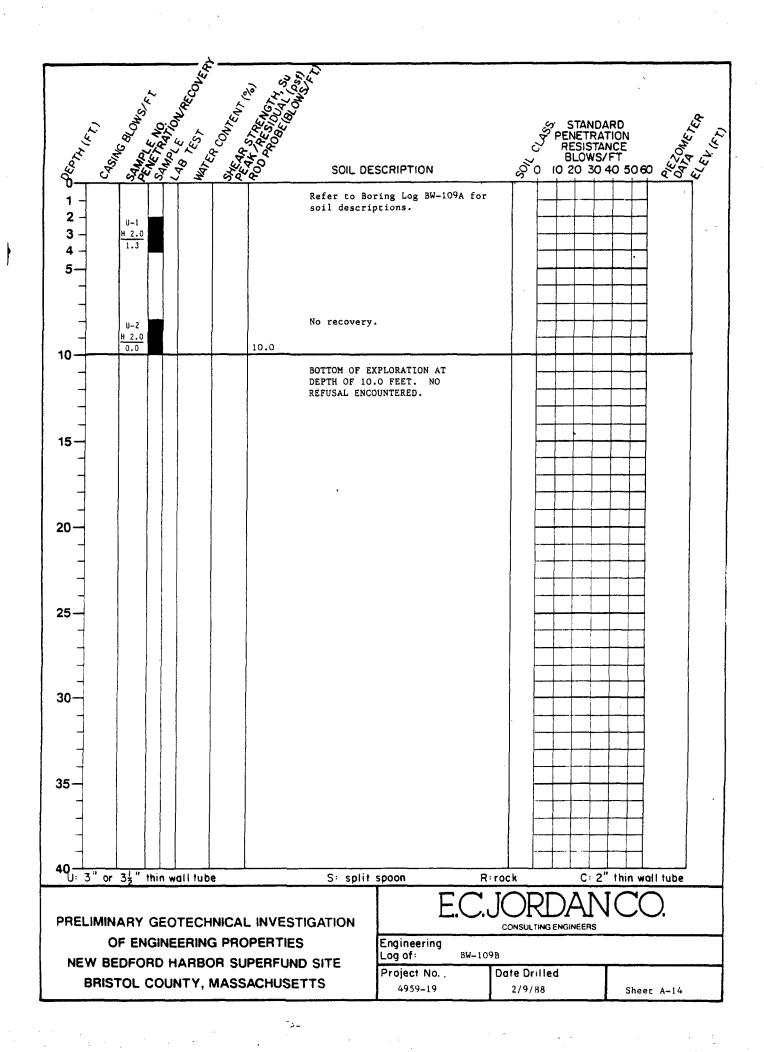


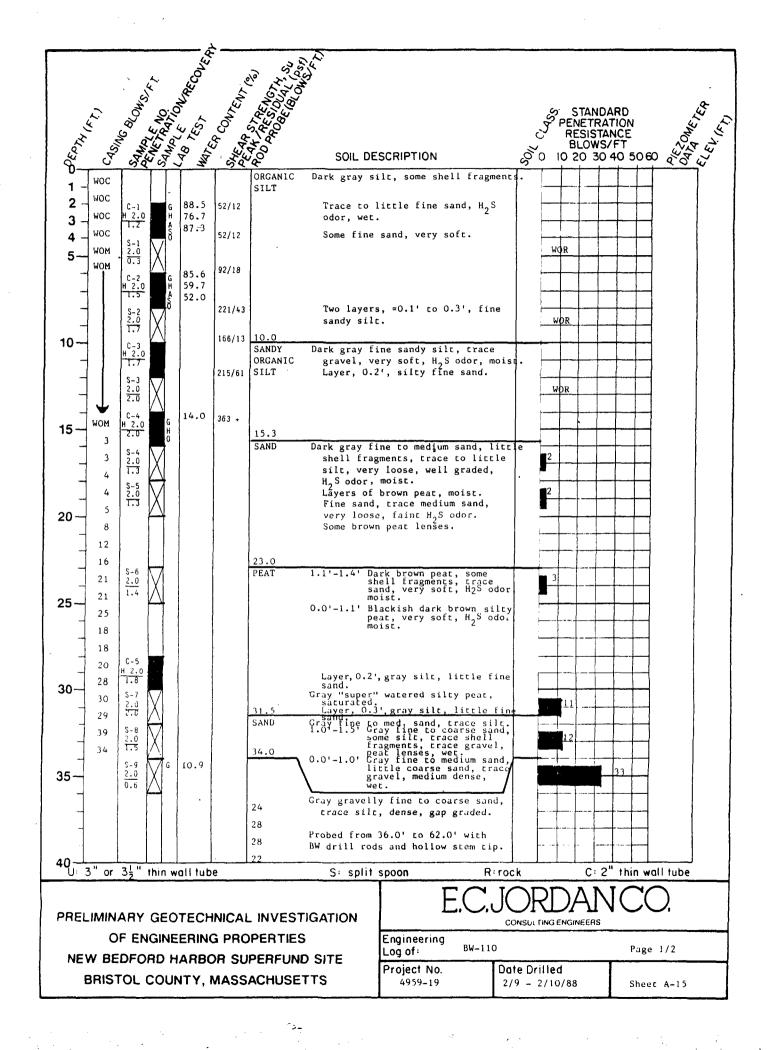


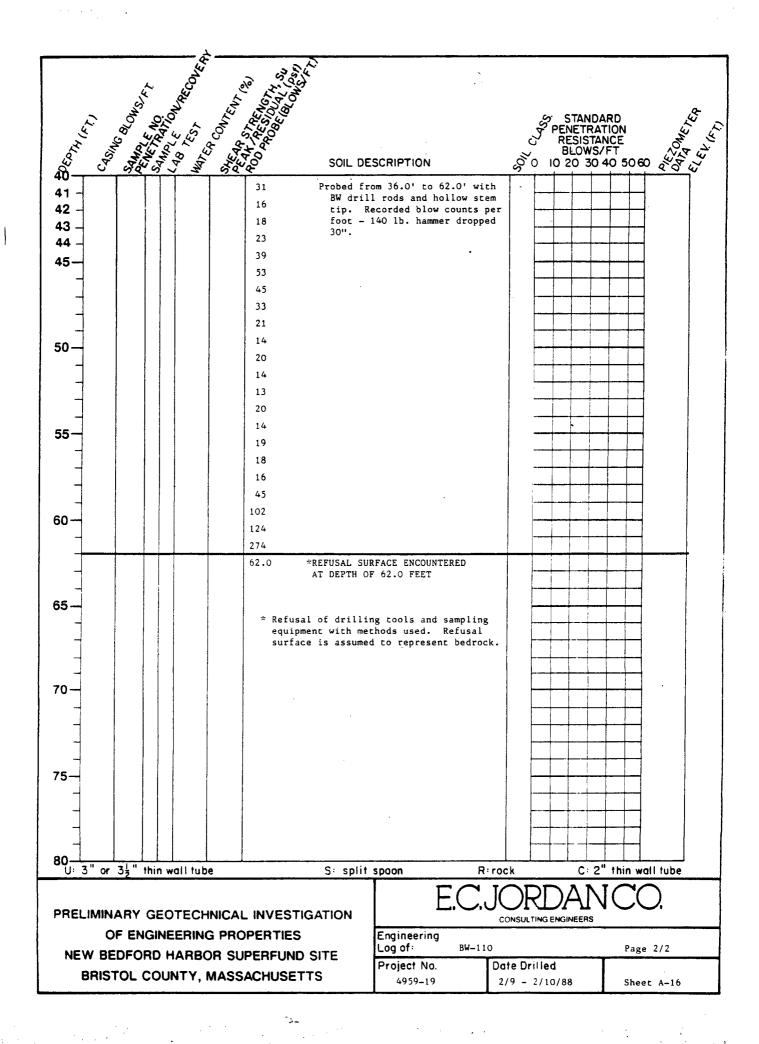


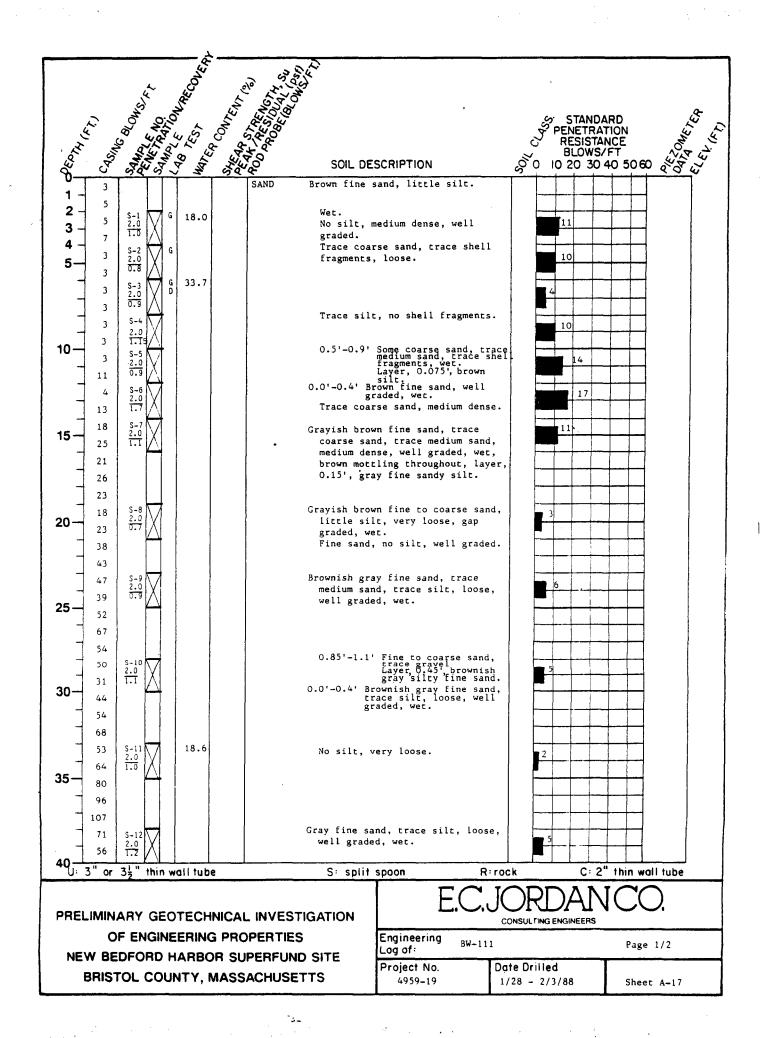


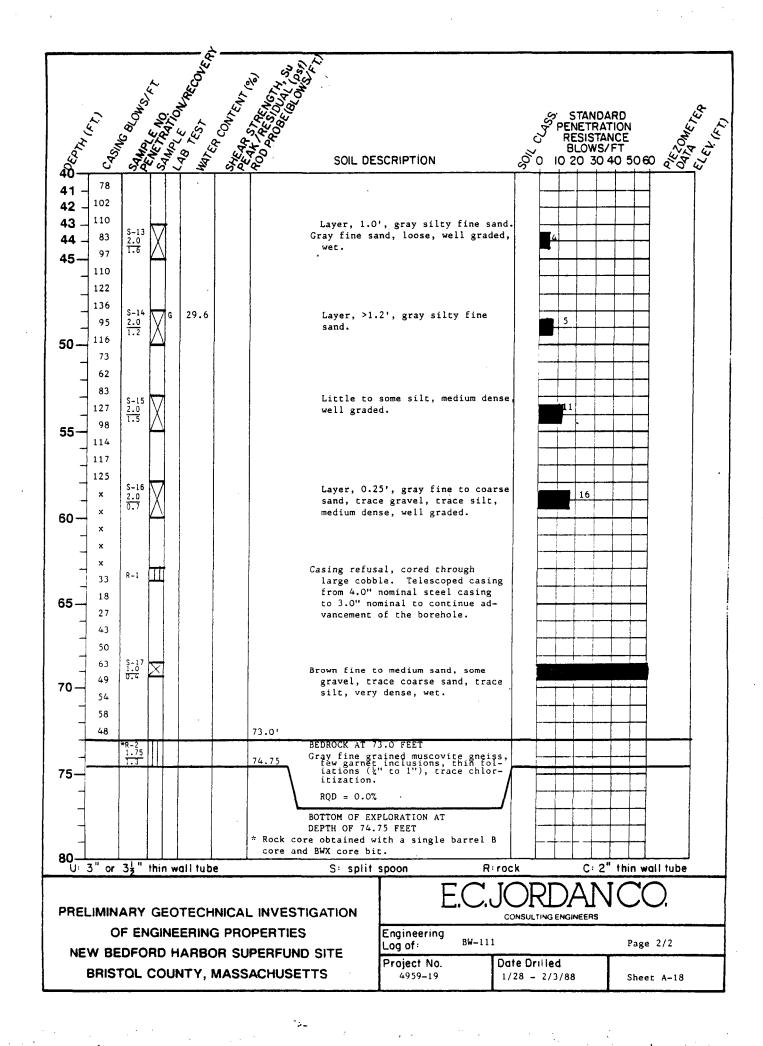


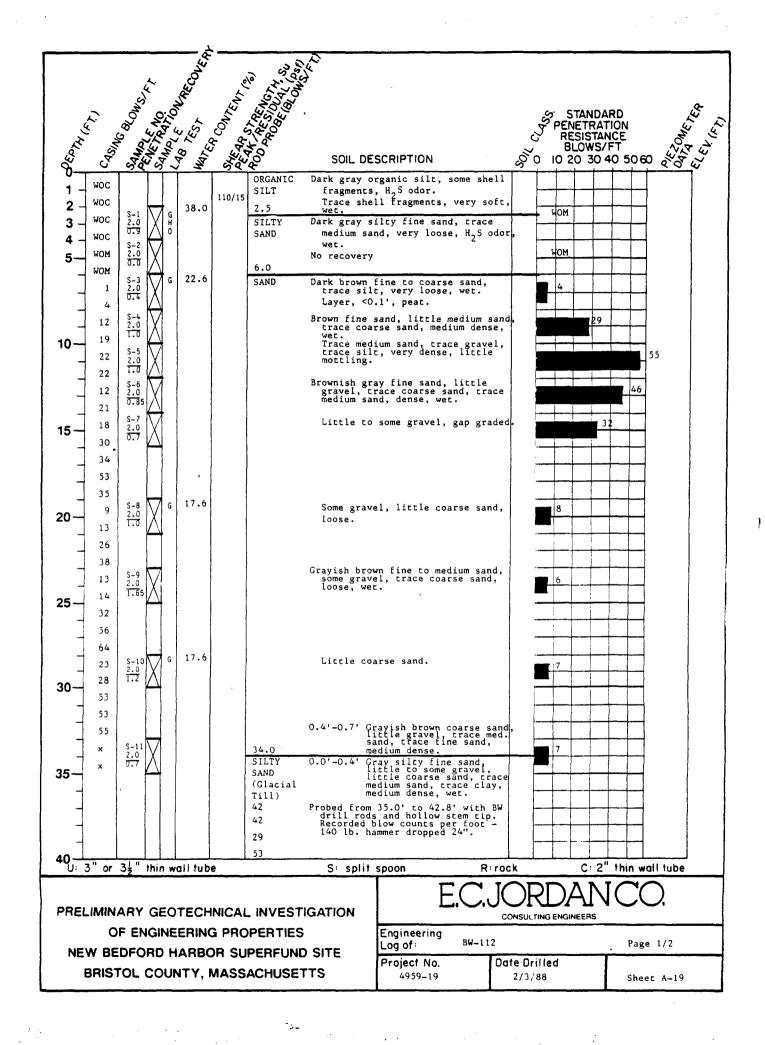


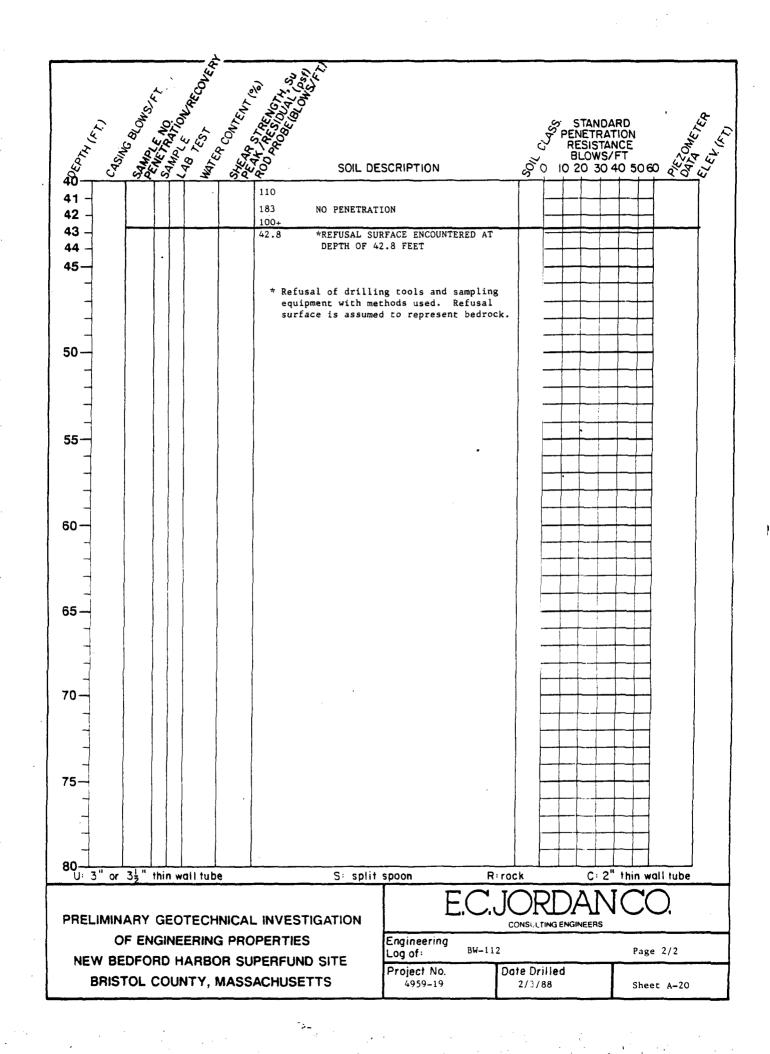


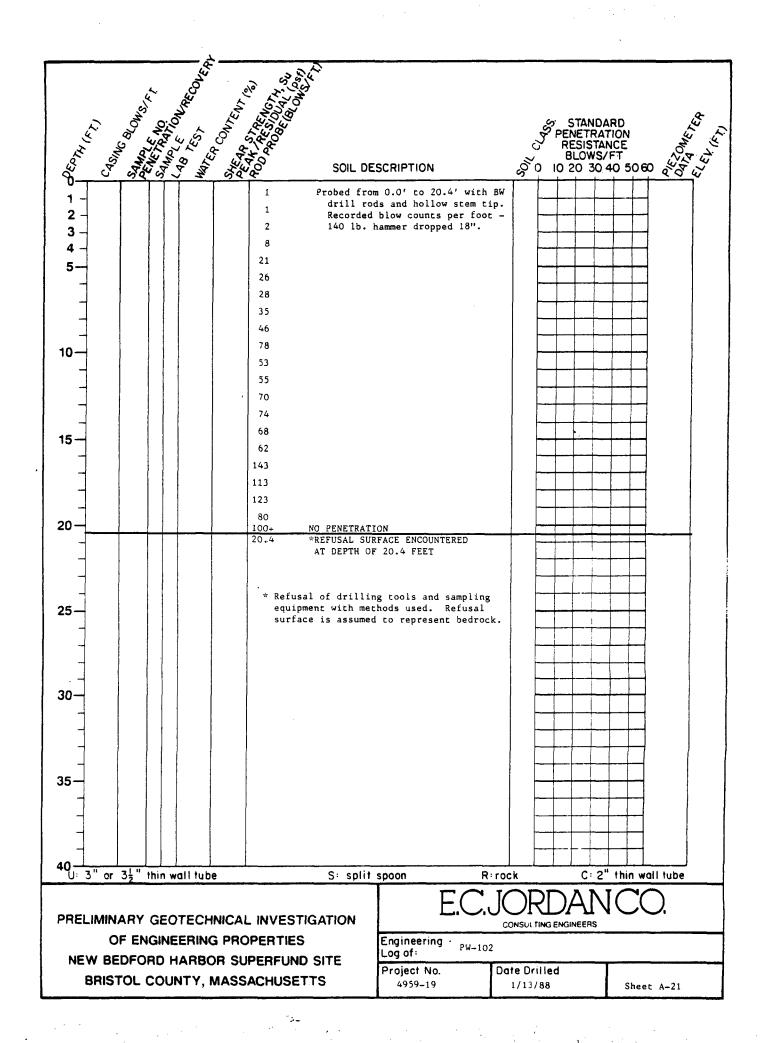


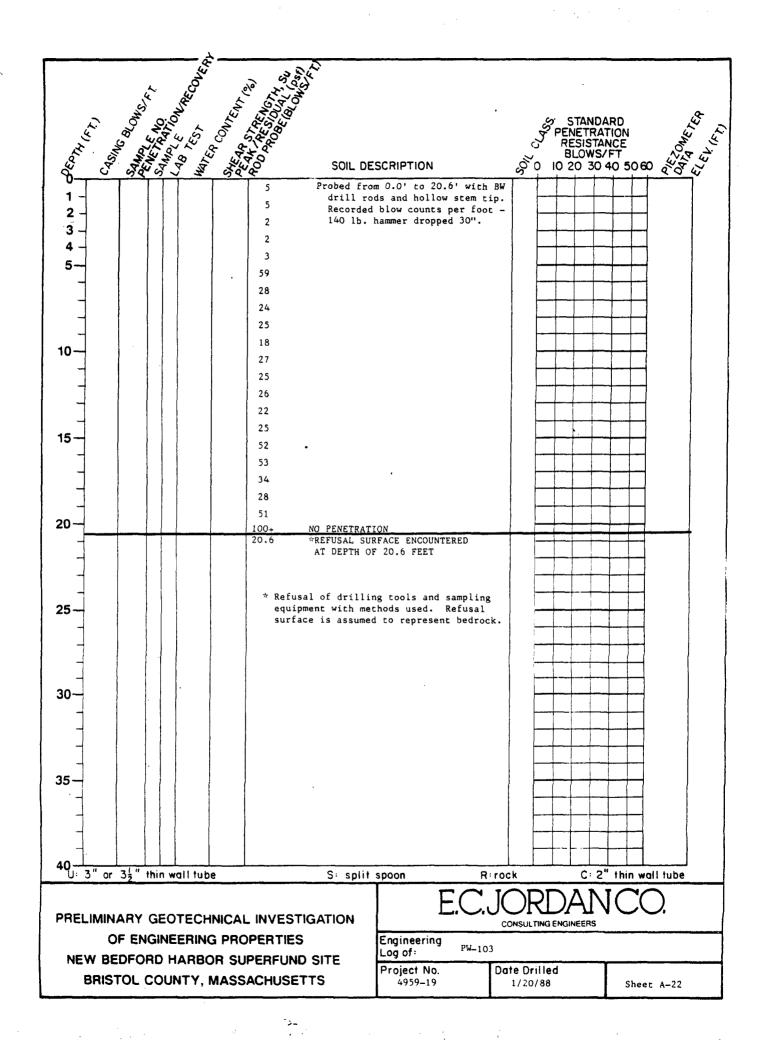


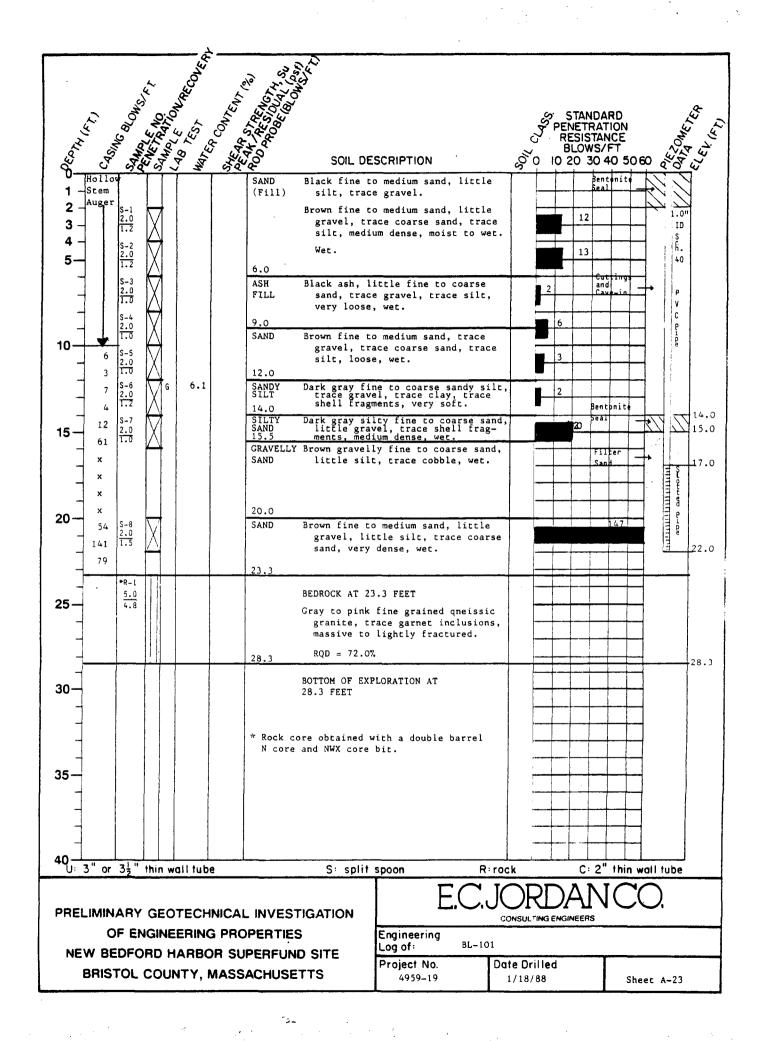


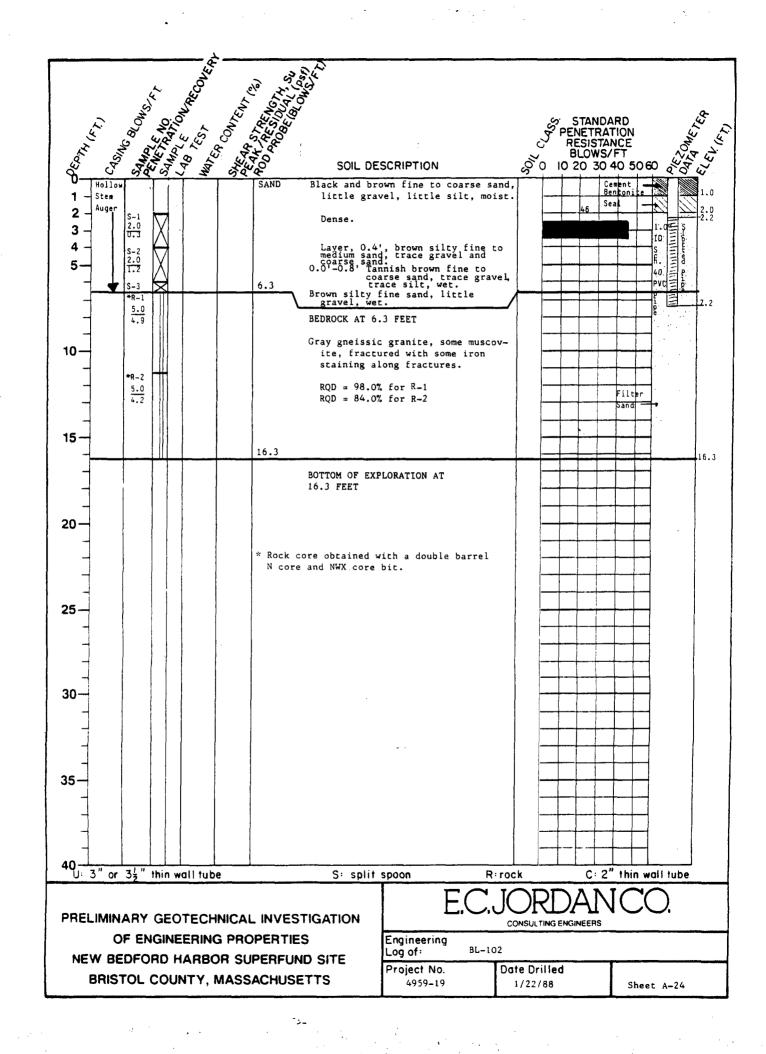


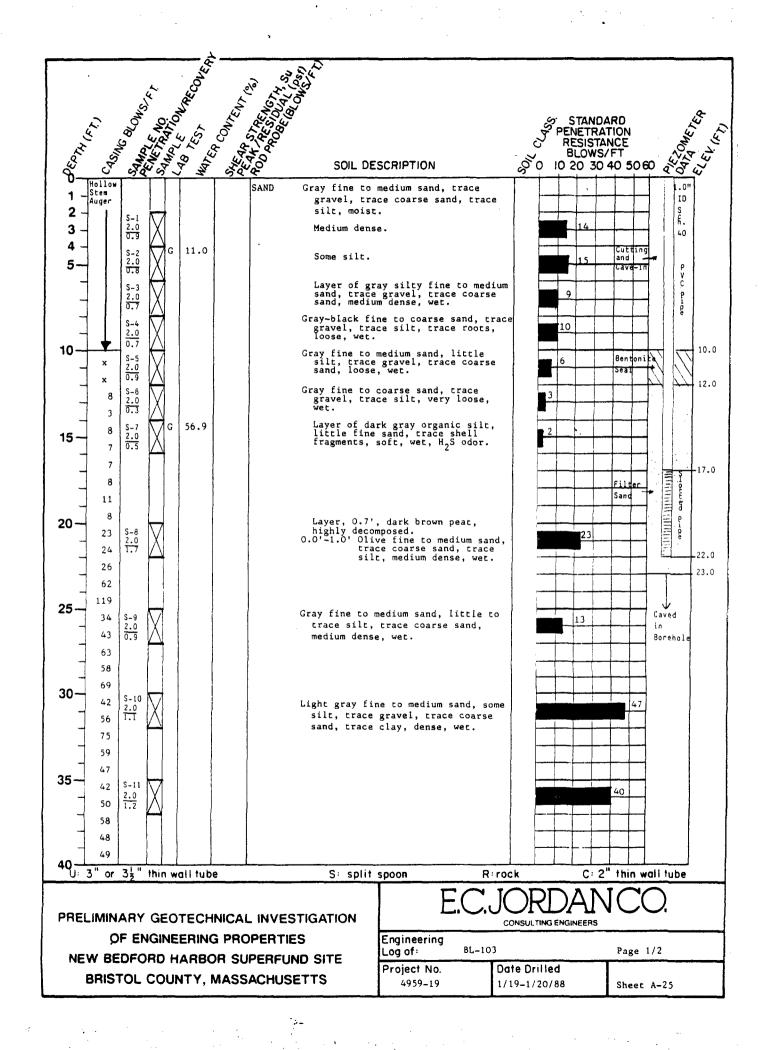


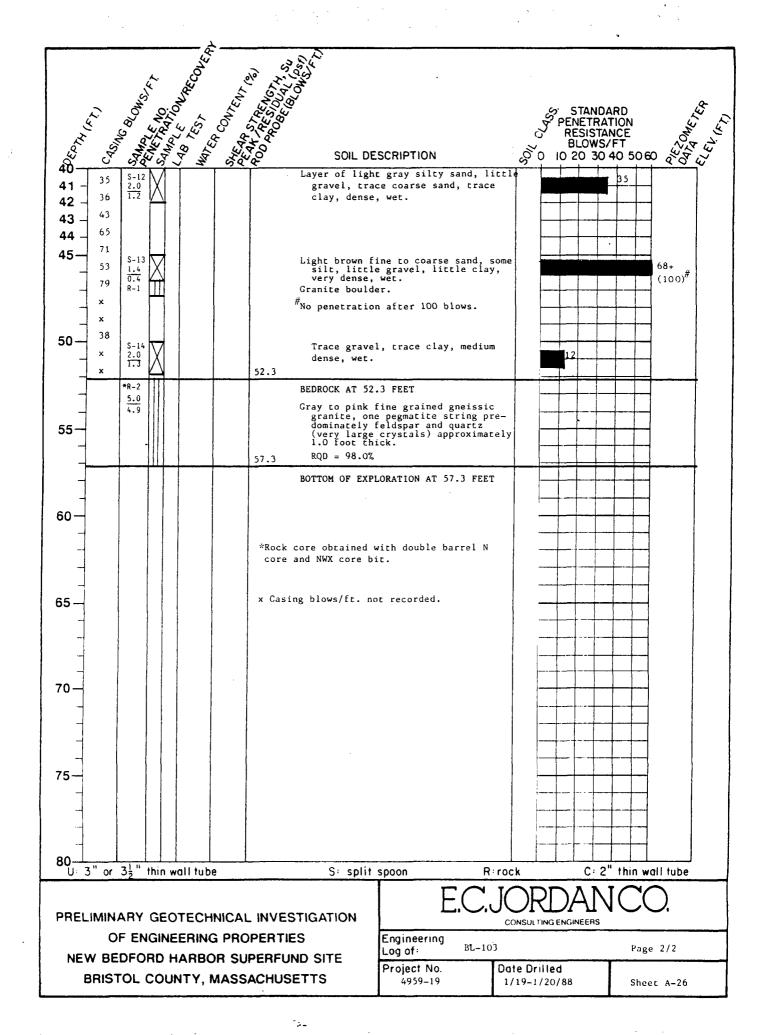


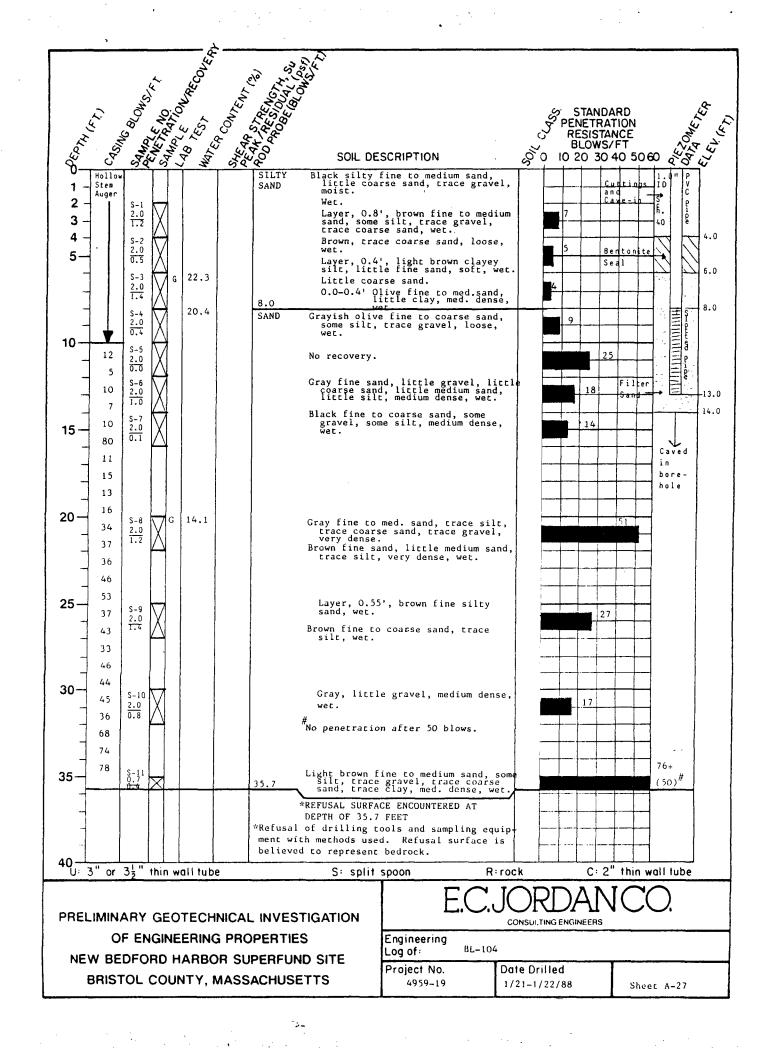


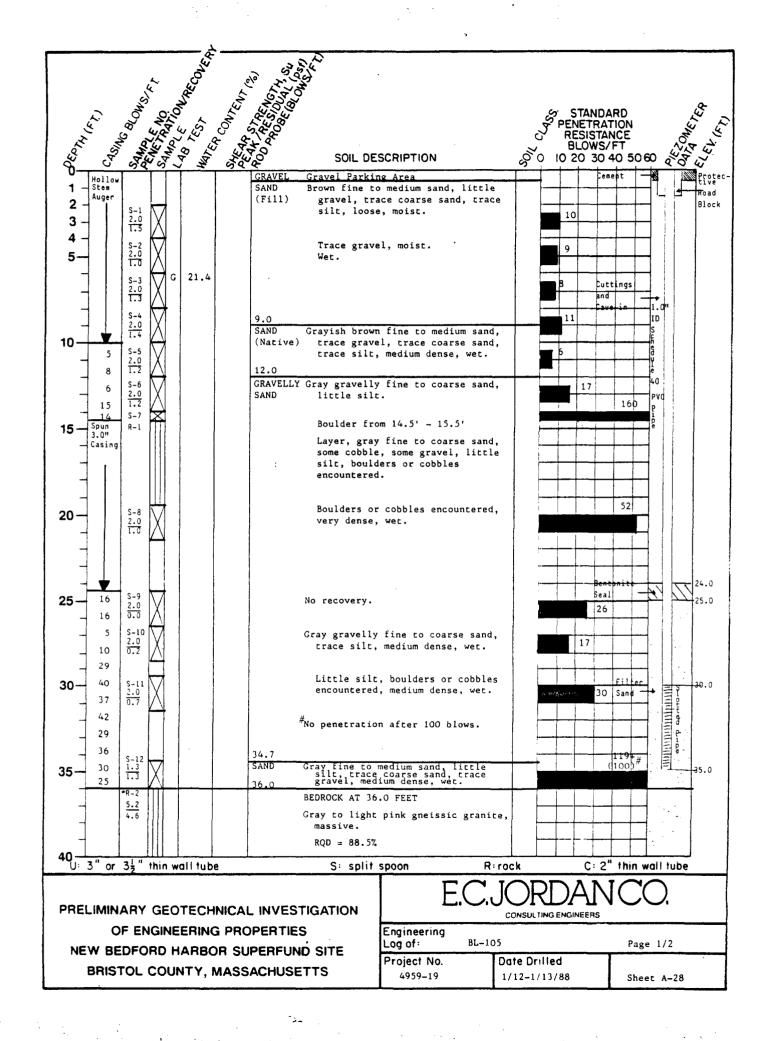


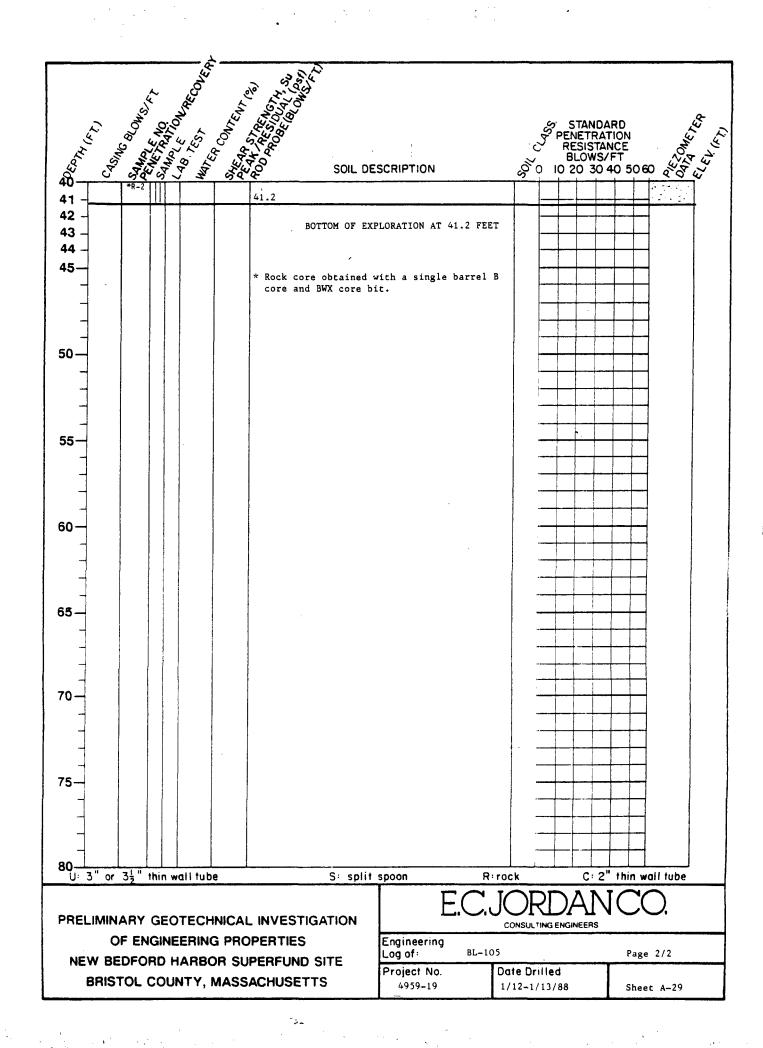


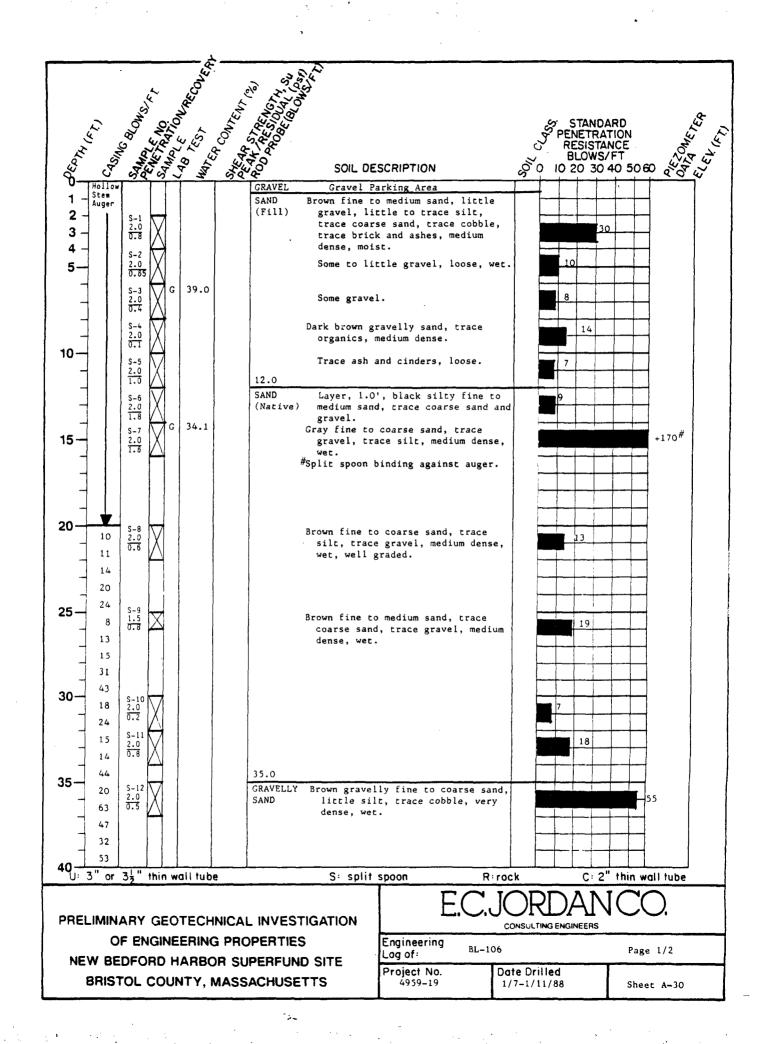


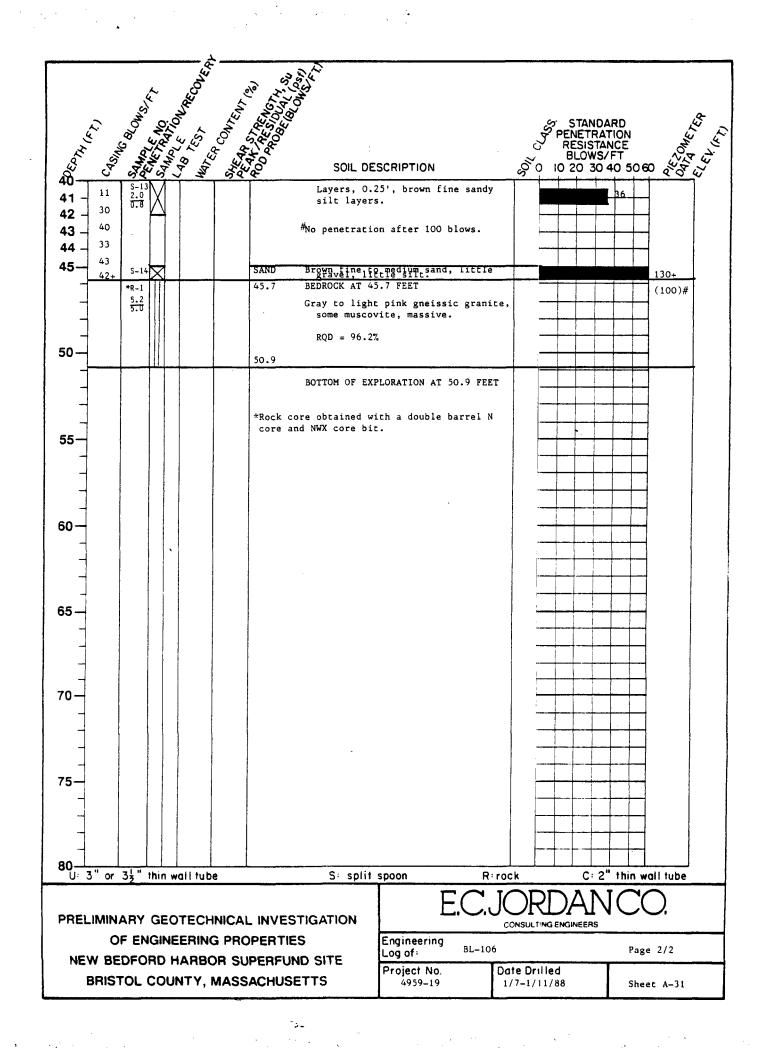


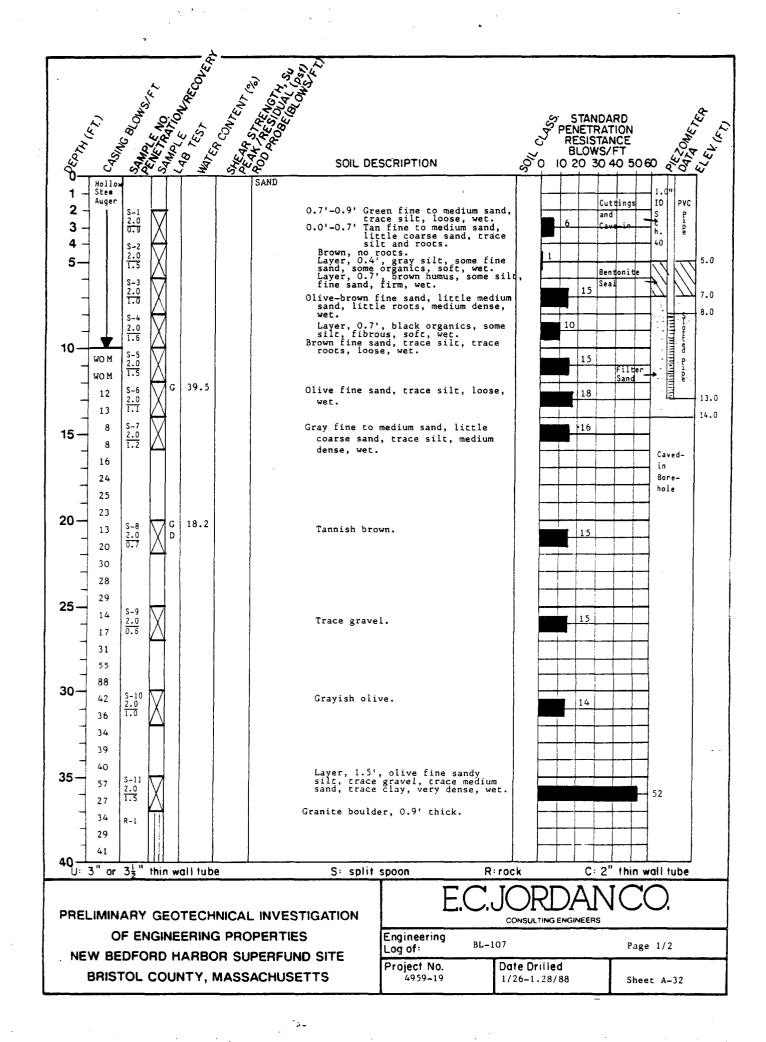


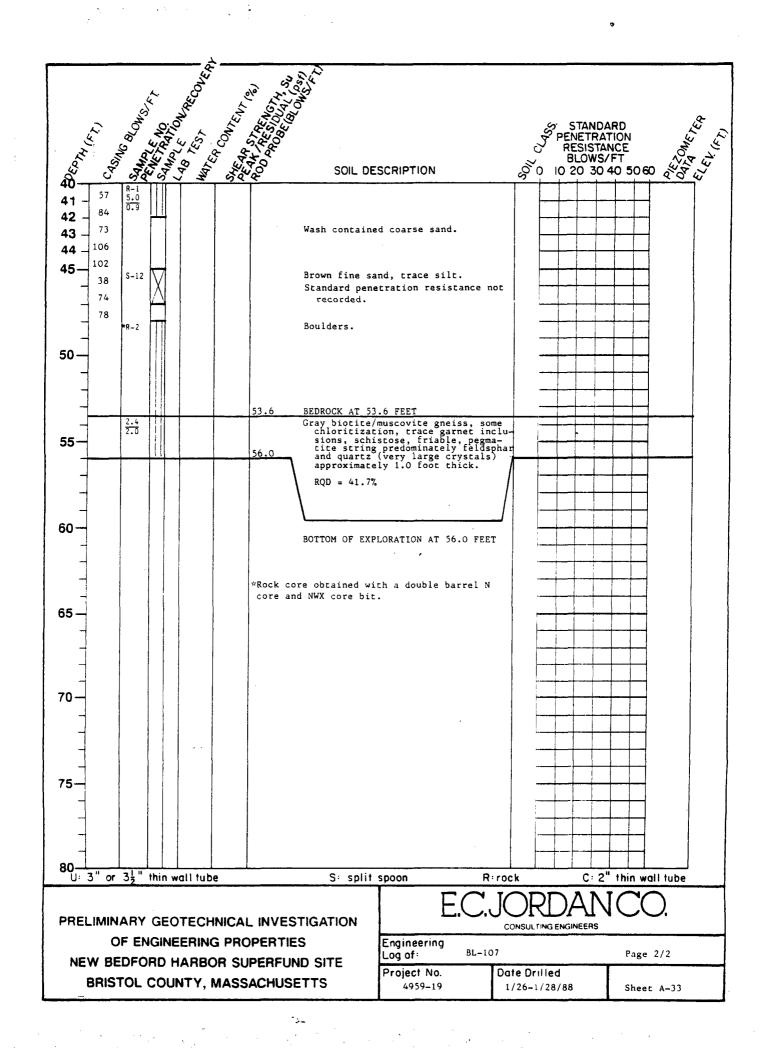


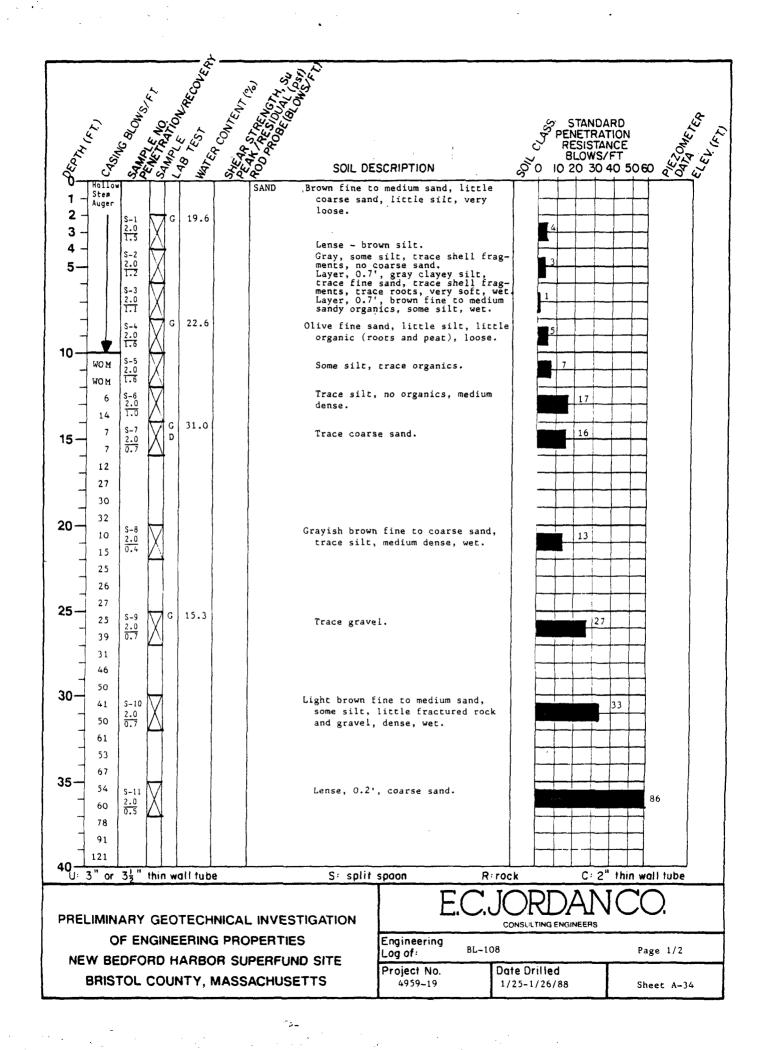


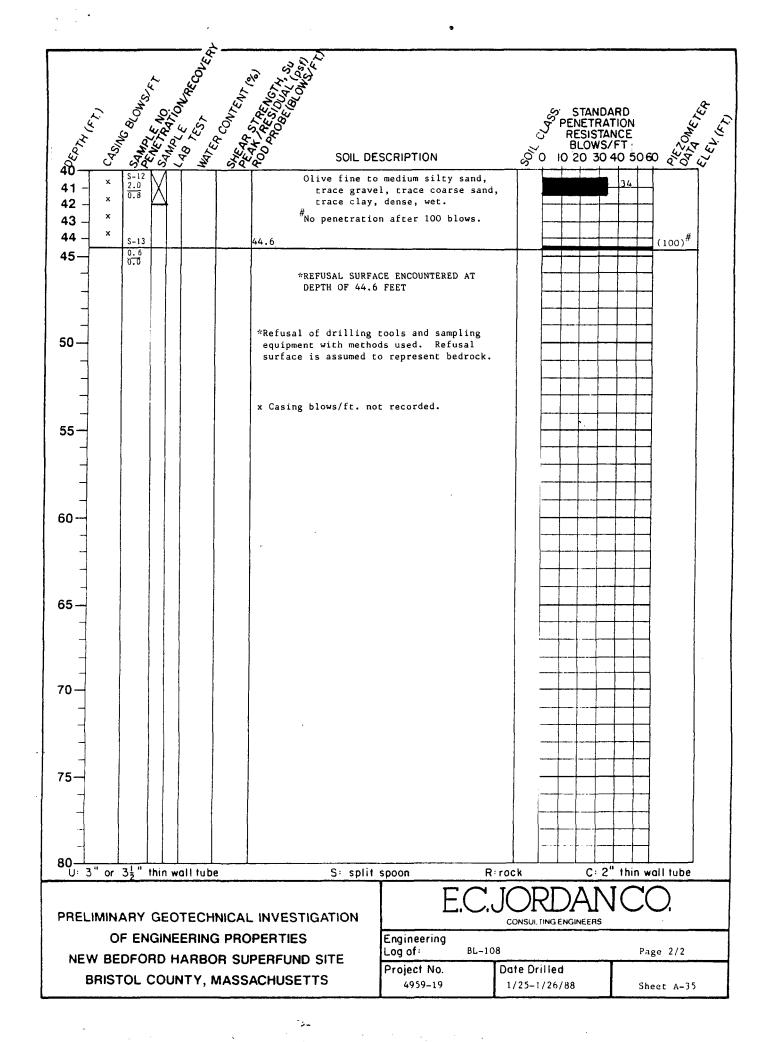


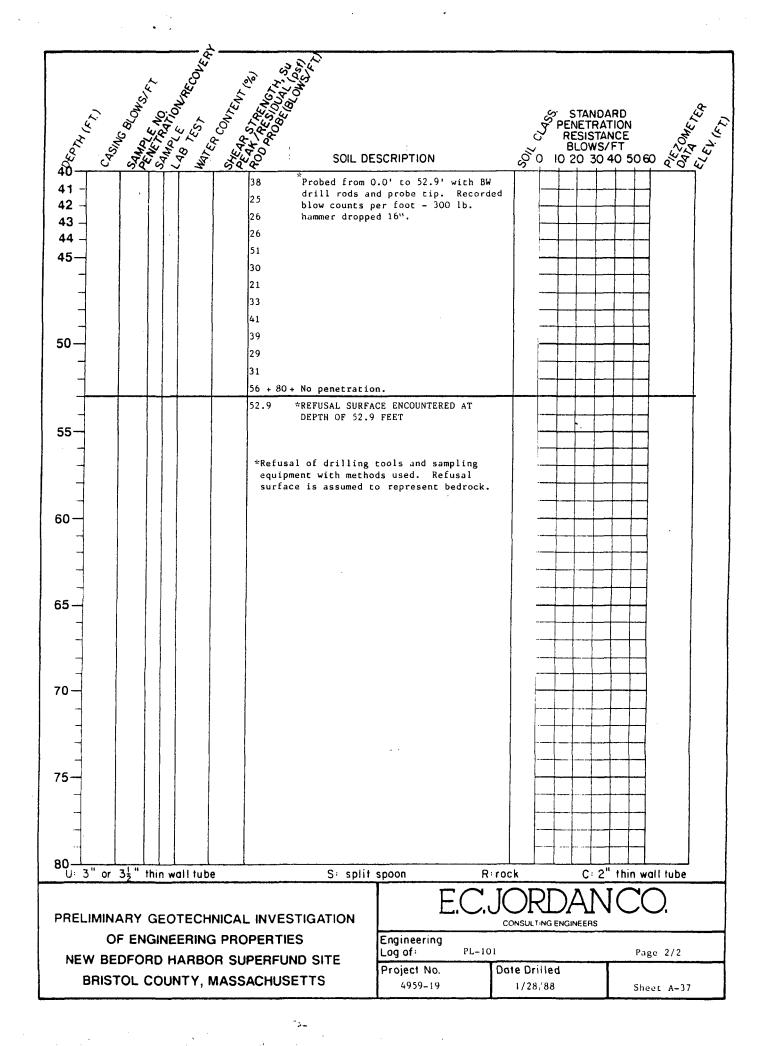


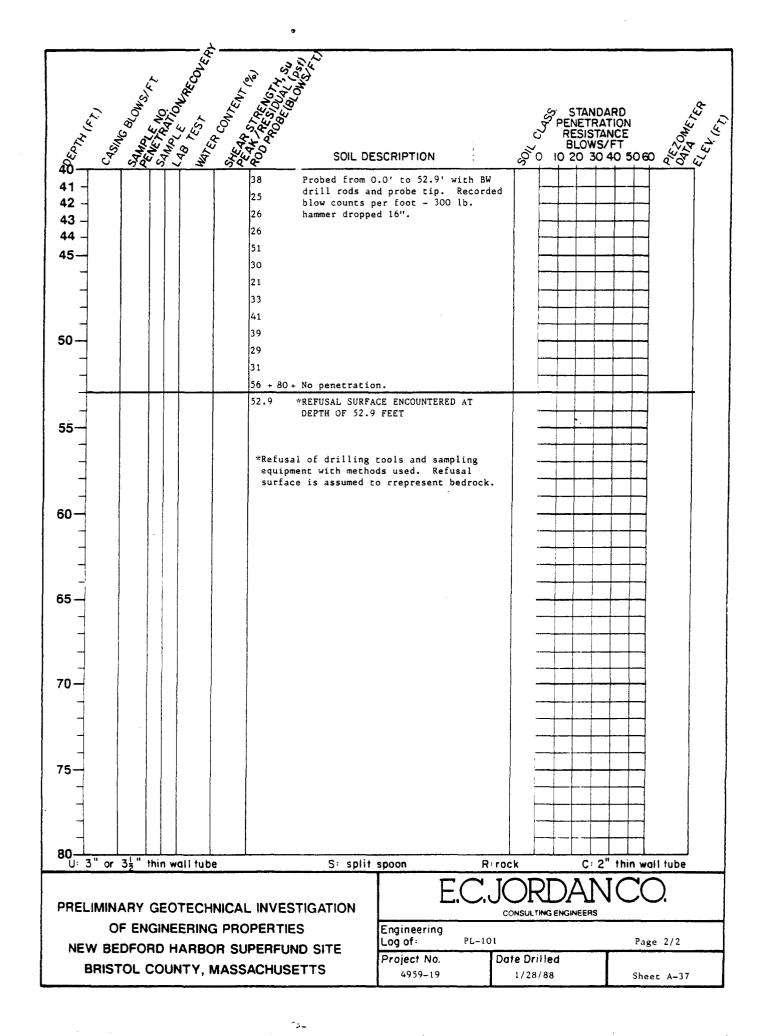












GZA DRILLING INC.							PROJECT	REPORT OF BORING No. 1						
1					MA. 02021		Proposed North Terminal						OF 1 213/C-5436	
(A	DIVIS	SION OF	GOLDBE	RG-ZOINO &	ASSOC., INC.)		New Bedford Harbor, MA.			CHKD. BY_DH				
	REM			. Lenling . Kubiak			BORING LOCATION		s on				ATUM BM #1	
		IFIED E		lone	1		GROUND SURFACE DATE START 3/4	ELEVA: 1/85	10n	DAT	E END	D/ 3/4/		
S	AMPI	FR: U	INI FSS O	THERWISE NO	TED SAMPLER CC	NISISTS OF	A 2" SPLIT SPOON DRIVEN USING A	<u></u>			UNDWA	ATER R	READINGS	
1	ASING	14	401b, HAM	AMER FALLING	30 in.			DATE	171	ME	WATER	AT	STABILIZATION TIME	
1					•		OOIb. HAMMER FALLING 24 in.		士					
		SIZE		SAMPLE	O I I I E	i <del>R:</del>	CAND E DECEMENTAL	<u> </u>	╁	ष्ट्रा	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>	
EPT S	CASING (bi/ft)	No.	PEN. (in) REC	d sentu	BLOWS/6"	1	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Burmister CLASSI	IFICATION		TENAMICS	DEPT	'H OF	STRATUM CHANGE	
0	10	1	24/13	1	Push	Very	soft, black, Organic SILT, t			+				
						Shell	S			1				
1						]						ORGAI	NIC SILT	
			<u> </u>											
5	<u> </u>	<del>  </del>	ļ.,	ļ <u>.</u>		┨	C: 1: 1: oursels CTN	_		-		- ——		
	<u></u>	2	24/15	5-7	1-1-1-1	very :	soft, dark grey, Organic SIL	æ			5.0		•	
ľ	_	┼		<del> </del>	<del> </del>	-								
	-	<del> </del>	+	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	-								
	$\vdash$	<del> </del>	<del> </del>			†			}					
10		3	24/18	10-12	1-1-1-2		soft, dark grey, Organic SIL	T, litt	le					
'						Shells	3							
		4	24/10	12.5-14.5	8-6-6-7		m dense, dark grey, Organic	SILT,		-	12.5			
'						some (	Gravel					אזר פון	LT with Gravel	
15	<u></u>	<del>                                     </del>	ļ'	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	-				-	15.0	VIC 31.	TI MICH Graver	
] '	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	<b>}</b> '	-		4					13.0			
'	<u></u>	-	<del>                                     </del>			-								
	<del> </del>		<b> </b>	<del> </del>		1								
'	-	5	24/12	19-21	18-15-12-14	   Medium	m dense, brown, fine to coars	se SAND	,					
20						some G	Gravel, trace Silt					SAND a	and GRAVEL	
						]								
'	<u></u>		ļ!	<u> </u>										
			<u> </u> -	<b> </b> '		1								
25	<del> </del>	<del> </del> /												
1		6	6/6	25-25.5	100		dense, brown, fine to coarse cavel, trace Silt	SAND,	1	.	Refusa	al at 2	25.5'	
		<u> </u>				1		,						
		i				1								
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30						]								
,		<b> </b>		ļ		-								
	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	<del></del>	<del>  </del>		1								
, }						1								
GF	ANU	LAR S	OILS	COHESIVE S	SOILS REMAI	RKS: 1)	Refusal defined as 100 blo	ows with	 n 300	# h	ammer	on ope	en end	
	WS/F1				DENSITY	2)	aw rod for zero penetration	on				_		
0-4 4-10			LOOSE 2	2-4	SOFT	٠,	assumed elevation 100.00	Um Lerc.	Lenc	:	IICI IIIIC.	i. O	lock,	
10-3			DENICE 4		STIFF									
30-5			DENSE 15	5-30 v.	STIFF									
>50	<u> </u>		DENSE   >		HARD   FICATION LINES RE	FPRESENT T	THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SC	OIL TYPES.	TRANS	TION	S MAY E	AF GRADI	IΔt	
	7	/ 7	-	2)WATER LEVE	EL READINGS HAVI	E BEEN MAD	DE IN THE DRILL HOLES AT TIMES AND UNI	IDER CONDI	ITIONS	STAT	TED ON			

G	GZA DRILLING INC.  PROJECT  REPORT OF BORING No. 2  OF 2									RE		No. 2								
				CANTON, N	MA. 02	2021							Termina		FILE No. 9213/C-5436					OF 2 213/C-5436
				RG-ZOINO &				-	Ne	ew Be	dford	Har	bor, MA	Α.				CHKD	. <b>B</b> Y_D	H
	REM			Lenling							. во	RING	LOCATI	ON_			n Pla			
		IFIED_E		Kubiak one	<del></del>						- GR	OUND	SURFA	CE E	ELEVAT	ION.	B3.	F FND	D/ 3/1/	ATUM BM #1 85
<u> </u>								;												
SA	MPL			THERWISE NOT MER FALLING		PLER CON	ISISTS OF	A 2	" SPL	LIT SP	OON DR	NEN U	JSING A	E	DATE	I	TIME	WATER	CASING	EADINGS STABILIZATION TIME
CA	SING			THERWISE NOT		IG DRIVE	USING 30	001	b. HAI	MMER	FALLIN	6 24	in.	-		+			ļ	
		SIZE	: BW	-2½" I.D.		OTHE	<del>रः</del>									士				
E.⊋	CASING (bi/ft)	:[	PEN.	SAMPLE	T				9	SAMF	LE D	DESC	RIPTIO	N			ENAMES	DEPT	HOFS	STRATUM CHANGE
<u> </u>	g ∌	No.	in REC	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW	vs/6"			В	urmi:	ster		CLA	SSIF	ICATION		Q	<u> </u>		)
0		1		0-2	Push				£t,	dark	grey	, Or	ganic S	SILT	, trac	е				
	_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		Shells	s												
	<u></u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>								•								
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5	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>															
-	<u> </u>	2	24/24	5-7	Push		Very s		Et,	dark	grey	, Org	ganic S	SILT	, trace	e			ORGAN	IC SILT
	<u></u>	—	<del> </del>	ļ	<del> </del>		<b></b>	-												
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10	<u> </u>	+-	124/10	1,0,12	<del>                                     </del>	,	*******			3 - wle		250		m						
	<u> </u>	3	24/18	10-12	1-1-1-	-1	Very s		tt,	dark	grey	, Org	ganic S	TLI	, trace	e				
	<u> </u>	$\vdash$	+-	<del> </del>	<del> </del>															
	$\vdash$		<del> </del>		<del>                                     </del>															
		<del> </del>	$\vdash$	<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>															
15	<del> </del>	4	24/20	15-17	1-1-1-	-2	Very s	sof	it. (	dark	arev	. Org	anic S	ILT						
'	-	<del>                                     </del>	1,		<del> </del>					<b>~</b>	52.	,,								
'		<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>		<b>†</b>													17.0		
İ																				
20		5	24/18	20-22	4-4-5-	-5	Loose,	, g	rey	, fir	ne SAN	ND, 1	ittle	Silt	ŧ	-		F	ine, S	Silty SAND
25	$\square$	<u> </u>	↓	<u> </u>	<u> </u>															
43	<u> </u>	6	24/20	25-27	4-6-6-	-5	Medium	m d	lense	e, gr	ey, f	fine	SAND,	trac	ce Silt	t				
}		<b> </b>	<u>  </u>		<del> </del>															
		<del> </del> '		<u> </u>	<del> </del>															
		<del></del> '		<del></del>	ļ															
30	$\rightarrow$	7	24/16	30-32	4-6-6-		Medium	~ d	ance	• ar	ov f	fina	to med.	ium	CAND		-	30 A		
		<del>,                                    </del>	24/10	30-32	4-0-0		trace			e, y.	еу, _	Lite	to mea.	Lum	SMIL,			30.0		
	$\rightarrow$	l		<u></u> '																
	$\dashv$				<del> </del>													Fin	e to π	medium SAND
Ī	$\neg$																			
		LAR S		COHESIVE S	SOILS F	REMAR	KS:											<del></del>		
_	NS/FT.				DENSITY															
0-4 4-10			LOOSE 2	2-4	SOFT															
10-3			DENCE 4	1-8 M. 3-15	STIFF															
30-5	50		°		STIFF															
>50			DENSE >		HARD															
	4	八		1)THE STRATIF											-				E GRADU	AL.
			<b>A</b>	THE BORING	LOGS FL	LUCTUATE	ONS IN THE	E LI	EVEL	OF GR	MUNION	ATER N	MAY OCCU	IR DU	E TO OTH	HER I	FAC TOR	S THAN	000	ING No. 2

ſ	GZA DRILLING INC.							1	PROJECT		REPOR	RT OF BORING No. 2 2 2 SHEET 2 OF 2
						MA. 02021		Proposed N	orth Terminal			SHEET _ 2 OF _ 2 FILE No9213/C-5436
						ASSOC., INC.)			d Harbor, MA.			CHKD. BY DH
ł											ा छ	T
Ĕ	3	CASING (b)/ft)		IPEN. /	SAMPLE			SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION		REMARKS	DEPTH OF STRATUM CHANGE
2	-	3.€	No.	PEN. (in) REC	(ft)	BLOWS/6"		Burmister	CLASSIF	ICATION	<u> </u>	
3	5			24/10	35-37	5-7-7-8			fine to medium	SAND,		
1							trace	Silt			1	
1												
		_										Fine to Medium SAND
1						1						
4	0	H	<del> </del>	24/16	40-42	8-9-9-12	Medin	n dense, grev.	fine to medium	SAND.	1	
1		<del>-</del>	<del> </del>	24/10	40 42	0 3 3 12	trace		TIM CO MCGION			
l		<u> </u>										
1		_										43.0
1		⊢	<del> </del>	├		-					1	1310
4	5	<u> </u>	ļ	<del></del>		<del> </del>	_					Gravelly SAND
				24/12	45-47	16-21-25-32		, brown, fine l, little Silt	to coarse SAND,	some		Graverry SAMD
			ļ					-,				
1			ļ	<b> </b>							1	Refusal at 47.8'
_											•	
3	0											
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1) Refusal defined as 100 blows with 300# hammer on open end aw rod for zero penetration



						<del></del> -	T	PROJECT	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	REPO	ORT OF	BORING	i No <sup>3</sup>
24	6 B	BAILE			MA. 02021 Assoc., inc.)		Proposed North Terminal  New Bedford Harbor, MA.  SHEET OF 1 FILE No. 9213/C-5436 CHKD. BY DH							
<b></b>	REM/			Lenling			L	BORING LOC	ATION	As	on .	P lan		<del></del>
CL	ASSI	FIED E	Y: R.	Kubiak				GROUND SUF DATE START	RFACE	ELEVATION	ON_			ATUM BM #1 '85
SA	MPL					NSISTS OF	A 2" SPLIT SPO	ON DRIVEN USING	A	DATE	TIM	ROUNDW	ATER F	READINGS STABILIZATION TIME
CA	SING			MMER FALLING OTHERWISE NO	30 in. TED,CASING DRIVE	N USING 30	OOID, HAMMER F	FALLING 24 in.			+	AT	AT	O)AGEIZATION (III
			BW	1-24" I.D.	·									
		SIZE	<u>:</u>	SAMPLE	OTHE	<u> </u>	CANADI	E DECCRIO	FION	<u> </u>	1	?   '		<u> </u>
OEPT (ft.)	CASING (bi/ft)	No.	PEN.	1 22211	BLOWS/6"		Burmis	LE DESCRIPT		FICATION	BELIADIS	DEP	TH OF	STRATUM CHANGE
0		1	24/14	0-2	Push	Very	soft, black	, Organic SI	LT					
5		2	24/18	5-7	1-1-1-1	Verv	soft hlack	, Organic SI	T.T				ORGA	NIC SILT
			24/10	3-7	1-1-1-1		3010, D140A	, organico ba						
												7.8		
10		3	24/10	9-11	4-6-6-8	Mediu	n dense, br	own, fine SA	ND, t	race Sil	.t		Fin	e SAND
						1								
												13.0		
15		4	24/15	15-17	7-9-7-9			own, fine to	coar	se SAND,				
						some	Gravel, tr	ace Silt					Grave	lly SAND
20		5	24/12	20-22	10-10-11-13		dense, bro	own, fine to ce Silt	coar	se SAND,				
}														
25		6	24/14	25-27	8-11-11-12	1	dense, bro	own, fine to ce Silt	coars	se SAND,		25.0		
ļ														
30	_	7	24/10	20.22	15 14 15 15	Mo. 3 4	dana to	oun 61 1	***	6710				
}			24/18	30-32	15-14-15-16		avel, trace	own, fine to e Silt	coars	se SAND,				
ŀ						Verv d	ense. brow	n, fine to co	oarse	SAND.				
35		8	5/4	35-35.4	125/5"	_	avel, trace				1	Refus	al at 3	35.5'
		AR S		COHESIVE S		RKS: 1		defined as l		ows with	300	hammer	on op	en end aw
DLOW O-4	/S/FT.				SOFT		rod for	zero penetra	tion					
4-10			LOOSE	2-4	SOFT									
10-3			ENCE	4-8 M. 8-∤5	STIFF									
30-5	0	ı			STIFF									
>50	757		NOTES:		HARD FICATION LINES RE	PRESENT 1	HE APPROXIMATI	E BOUNDARY BETY	WEEN SC	OL TYPES, TI	RANSIT	IONS MAY	BE GRADI	UAL.
	7/		\	2)WATER LEVI	EL READINGS HAVE	BEEN MAD	E IN THE DRILL	HOLES AT TIMES	AND UN	DER CONDIT	TIONS S	STATED ON		
_		`	<u> </u>	THOSE PRE	SENT AT THE TIME	E MEASURE	MENTS WERE	OUNDWATER MAY O					BOF	SHEET A-4

2	GZA DRILLING INC. 246 BAILEY ST., CANTON, MA. 02021 (A DIVISION OF GOLDBERG-ZOINO & ASSOC., INC.)						Proposed North Terminal					SHEE	OF BORING No. 4 SHEET OF 2 FILE No9213/C-5436 CHKD. BYDH					
CL	ASS	AN: _ IFIED B CTOR:	<b>Y</b> : R.	Lenling Kubiak me					GR	RING LOCAT OUND SURFA TE START_	ACE	ELEVAT	ION .	85 DAT	.0	0	ATUM BM #1 /85	
C/	SING	14 3: UI	40 lb. HAM INLESS 01	THERWISE NO MMER FALLING THERWISE NO - 23" I.D.	30 in. TED,CAS	SING DRIVE	N USING 30			IVEN USING A		DATE	Ţ	GRO	WATER	CASING	EADINGS STABILIZATION 1	IME
	CASING (H/#)	S SIZE:	PEN.	SAMPLE		OTHE	R:	-	MPLE D	ESCRIPTIO		CATION		EMARICS	DEPT	H OF	STRATUM CHAN	IGE
0		1	24/16		Push		Very s	soft, da	ark grey	, Organic						Orgai	nic SILT	
5		2	24/15	5-7	1-2-	2-3	Soft, fine S	_	c <b>e</b> y, Orga	anic SILT,	lit	tle						
,,,														-	7.5			
10		3	24/18	10-12	4-3-	3-3	Loose	, brown,	Clayey	SILT, som	e fi	ne San	đ	-	12.0	Claye	ey SILT	<u> </u>
15		4	24/20	15-17	5-7-	10-10	Medium trace		brown,	fine to m	ediu	m SANI	D,					
20		5	24/16	20-22	9-11-	-11-13	Medium trace		brown,	fine to m	ediu	m SAND	•		Fir	ne to m	nedium SAND	
25		6	24/18	25-27	10-10	0-12-10	Medium trace		brown,	fine to m	ediu	m SAND,	,					
30		7	24/20	30-32	14-17	7-16-17		brown, , trace		o coarse S	AND,	some			29.0 Gr	avelly	SAND	
0-4 4-8 10-3	ws/F 0 30	V. 1 M. D	LOOSE CLOOSE LOOSE A	c 2 V. 2-4 4-8 M. 3-15	DENSITY SOFT SOFT STIFF STIFF	REMAR	RKS:											
30-5 >50		V. 0		)THE STRATE 2)WATER LEVE	EL READ	NINGS HAVE	BEEN MAD	E IN THE D	RILL HOLES	NDARY BETWEE S AT TIMES ANI ATER MAY OCC	D UND	ER CONDI	TION:	S STA	TED ON			

REPORT OF BORING No. 4 SHEET 2 OF 2 FILE No. 9213/C-5436 **PROJECT** GZA DRILLING INC. Proposed North Terminal 246 BAILEY ST., CANTON, MA. 02021 CHKD. BY DH New Bedford Harbor, MA. (A DIVISION OF GOLDBERG - ZOING & ASSOC., INC.) SAMPLE SAMPLE DESCRIPTION DEPTH OF STRATUM CHANGE DEPTH (ft) BLOWS/6" Burmister (in) REC \_ CLASSIFICATION 24/21 35-37 13-20-18-18 Dense, brown, fine to coarse SAND, some Gravel, trace Silt SAND and GRAVEL Very dense, brown, GRAVEL, some fine to coarse Sand, trace Silt 24/19 38-40 24-30-28-30 40 Bottom of Boring at 40.0' **REMARKS:** 

BORING No. 4

SHEET A-43

			LING I	NC.	MA. O	2021		Proposed	PROJECT	al	RE	POR	SHEE	т <u></u>	No5 OF1 13/C-5436			
				ERG-ZOINO &				New Bed	ford, MA.				CHKD	. BY_D	Н			
├				Lenling		,,			BODING LOCATIO	AN 2	<u> </u>	n Pla	a n					
		IAN: _ IFIED_		Kubiak					BORING LOCATIO GROUND SURFACE									
IN	SPE	CTOR:	Nc	ne				DATE START 3/6/85					DATE END3/6/85					
-		<u></u>		T. (50) (40) AV	750 00	50.00	VOIDTE OF	"	1 000 (C) 1 1000 A			GRC	NOWA	TER R	EADINGS			
SA	MPI			MER FALLING		MPLER CO	NSISTS OF	IS OF A 2" SPLIT SPOON DRIVEN USING A DATE				IME	WATER	CASING	STABILIZATION TIME			
CA	SINC	3: U	INLESS C	THERWISE NO	TED, CAS	SING DRIVE	N USING 30	OIS. HAMMER FAI	LLING 24 in.									
	<b></b>		. BW	- 2½" I.D		AT. 15					-							
		SIZE				OTHE	K:			_ <u></u>	Щ,	ОТ	L	L	<u> </u>			
DEPTH (ft.)	NIS S		PEN.	SAMPLE DEPTH			1		E DESCRIPTION			EMARKS	DEPT	H OF S	STRATUM CHANGE			
30	3 3	No.	PEN.	(11)	BLC	DWS/6"		Burmiste	er CLAS	SIFICATION		ğ						
0		1	24/10		Push		Verv	oft, black (	Organic SILT									
•	Г	<del>                                     </del>	1	1	1		1 ''-', '	ore, siden (	J. yu 0.2.2.									
	-	+-	<del> </del> -				1											
		<del> </del>	—		<del> </del>		4											
				<u> </u>			1											
5		2	24/14	5-7	1-1-	1-1	Very s	oft, dark b	own, Organic S	ILT				Organ	nic SILT			
		1					1											
	┢┈	<del> </del>	+	+	+		†				l							
	$\vdash$		+	<del> </del>	+		1					1						
	<u> </u>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>		<del></del>	-				ŀ	- 1						
10			<u> </u>															
10		3	24/10	10-12	1-1-	1-1	Very s	oft, dark br	own, Organic S	ILT	ĺ							
		1					1											
		1	1		1		1					1						
		<del> </del>	<del> </del>				i											
		┼	<del> </del>		<del>- </del> -		1				ļ							
15	_	ļ	ļ	<u> </u>			l					- 1						
13		4	25/18	15-17	1-1-1	1-2	Very s	oft, dark br	own, Organic S	ILT								
												L						
					1		]				Ì		17.0					
		<b>†</b>			<del>                                     </del>		1											
		<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>		+		1											
20		+	24.00		-		1											
		5	24/20	20-22	4-7-	7-9	1		grey, fine to	coarse	l							
- 1		ļ	ļ	ļ		•••	SAND,	IICCIE GLAVE	l, trace Silt									
			<u> </u>									İ						
İ		Ì	İ								l	ŀ						
- 1				1							1	1						
25 [		6	24/16	25-27	8-9-8	3_9	Medium	dense grav	, fine to coars	SA SAND	- 1	- 1		Silt	y SAND			
ŀ					1		little		, rine to cour.	se sais,	İ				-			
ŀ		<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>		<del> </del>													
- }		<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<b></b>	<del> </del>													
-		<b> </b>	<b> </b> -	1	1													
30		7	24/12	30-32	10-10	-8-10		-	, fine to coars	se SAND,								
Ī			l			•	some G	ravel, littl	e Silt		-							
h					1													
ŀ					<del> </del>													
<u> </u>				35.55	<del> </del>				, fine to coars	se SAND,		-	34 0					
لِيَ		8	<u> </u>	35-37	<del></del>	-13-12	trace :	Silt							coarse SAND_			
		LAR S		COHESIVE BLOWS/FT.	SOILS	REMAR	RKS:						Bottom	of Bo	ring at 37.0'			
0 - 4	/S/F				SOFT	l												
0 - 4 4 - IC			LOUSE	2-4	SOFT													
4 - IU			DENSE 4		. STIFF	[												
30-5			I '	3-15 * 70 14	STIFF													
ອບ-ລ >50			DENSE :		STIFF	1		•										
$\tilde{z}$	7.0					LINES RF	PRESENT T	HE APPROXIMATE	OUNDARY BETWEEN	SOIL TYPES	TRAN	SITION	S MAY R	E GRADI	JAL .			
	Ŧ	<b>/ \</b>							OLES AT TIMES AND U NOWATER MAY OCCUR									
	S/	<b> 1</b>	<b>\</b>	THE BORIN	G LOGS.	FLUCTUAT	IONS IN THE	LEVEL OF GROU	NDWATER MAY OCCUR	DUE TO OT	HER F	ACTO	RS THAN	BOR	ING No. 5			

APPENDIX B

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS CURVES

APPENDIX B

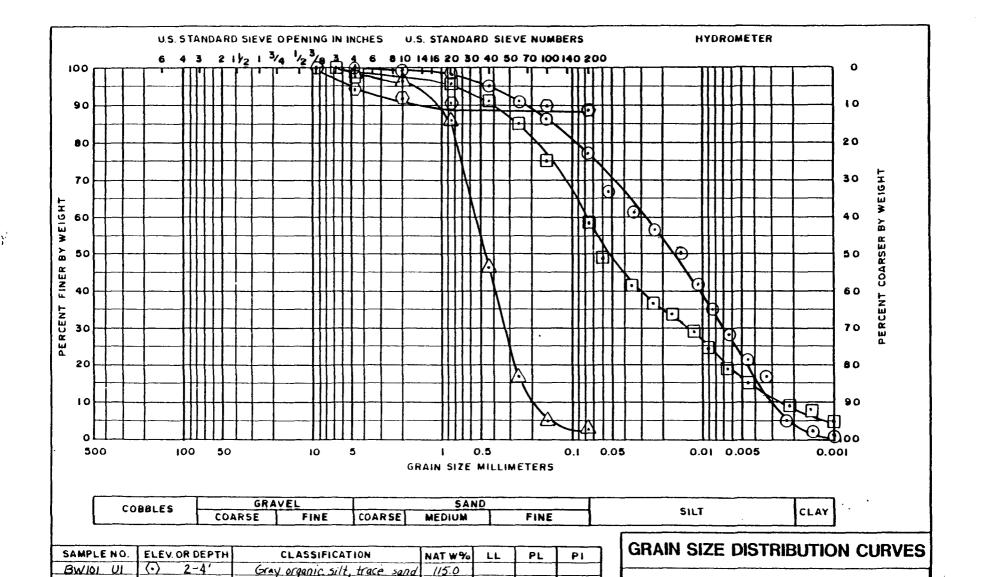
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Boring No.	Sample No.	Sheet No.
BW-101	U-1 U-3 U-4 S-6	B-2 B-2 B-2 B-2
BW-103	S-6 S-10	B-3 B-3
BW-104	S-5 S-7 S-9	B-4 B-4 B-4
BW-105	S-2	B-5
BW-106	U-1 S-6 S-7	В-6 В-6 В-6
BW-107	S-1 S-6	B-7 B-7
BW-108A	S-1	B-8
BW-108B	S-1	B-8
BW-109A	S-2 S-7	B-9 B-9
BW-110	C-1 C-2 C-4 S-9	B-10 B-10 B-10 B-10
BW-111	S-1 S-3 S-11 S-14	B-11 B-11 B-11 B-11
BW-112	S-1 S-3 S-8 S-10	B-12 B-12 B-12 B-12

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Boring No.	. Sample No.	Sheet No.
BL-101	S-6	B-13
BL-103	S-2 S-7	B-14 B-14
BL-104	S-3 S-8	B-15 B-15
BL-105	s-3	B-16
BL-106	S-3 S-7	B-17 B-17
BL-107	S-6 S-8	B-18 B-18
BL-108	S-1	B-19
	S-4 S-7 S-9	B-19 B-19 B-19



41.3

24.3

71.2

17.7

KM/RS

112.5

42.0

91.8

35.6

17.7

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE
TESTED BY CHECKED BY PROJ NO.

PD

A-7-88

DATE

4959-19

B-Z

BWID

BWIOI U3

U4

 $\odot$ 

6-8'

12-14'

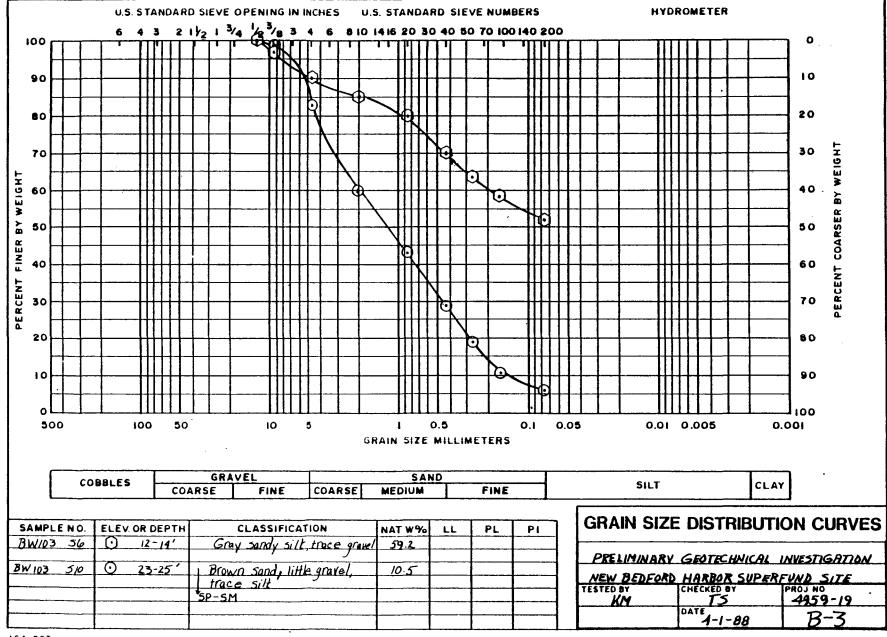
33-35

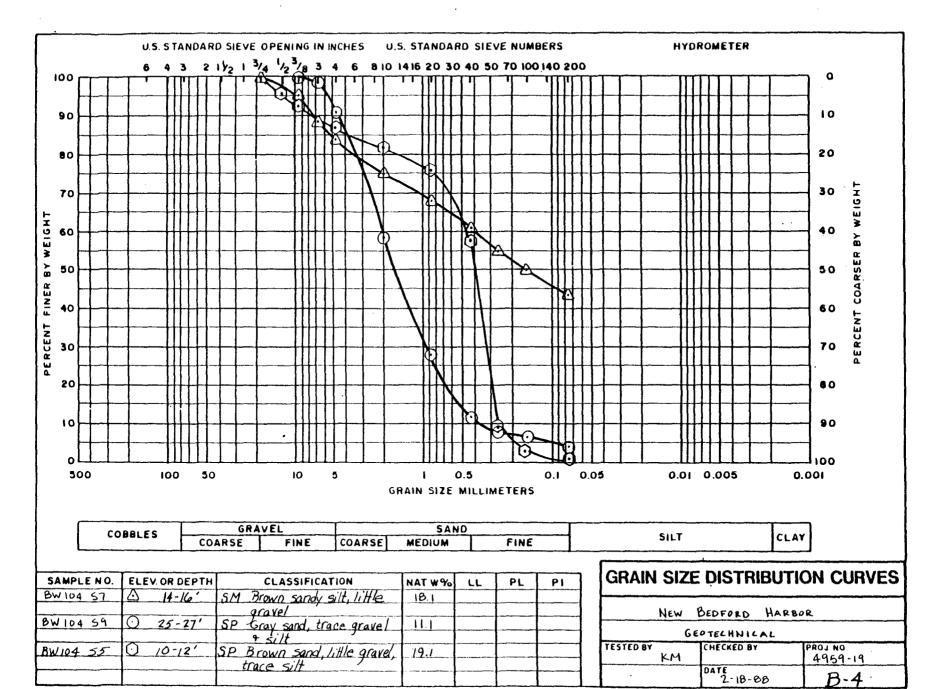
a grave/

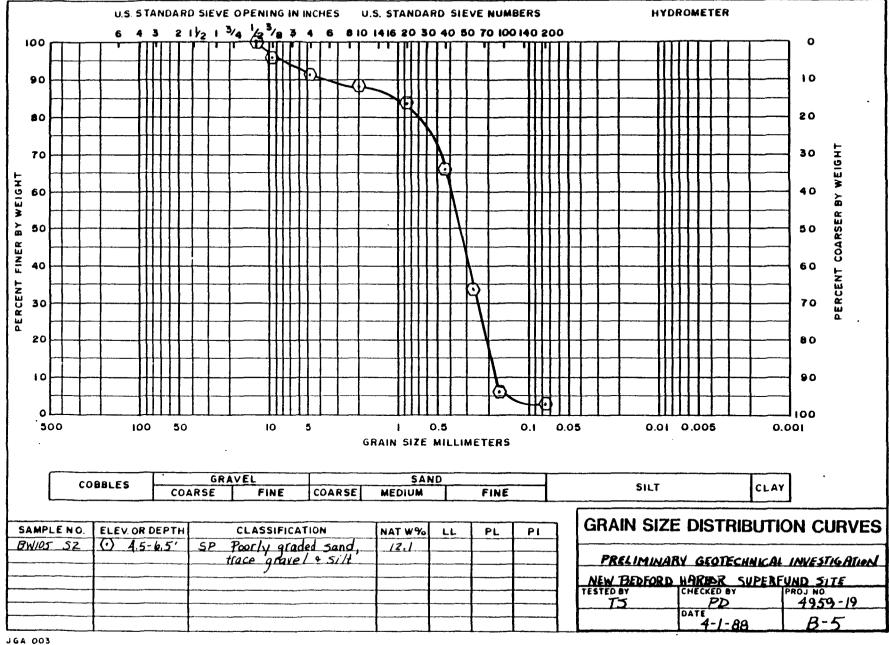
OH Gray organic silt, some sand

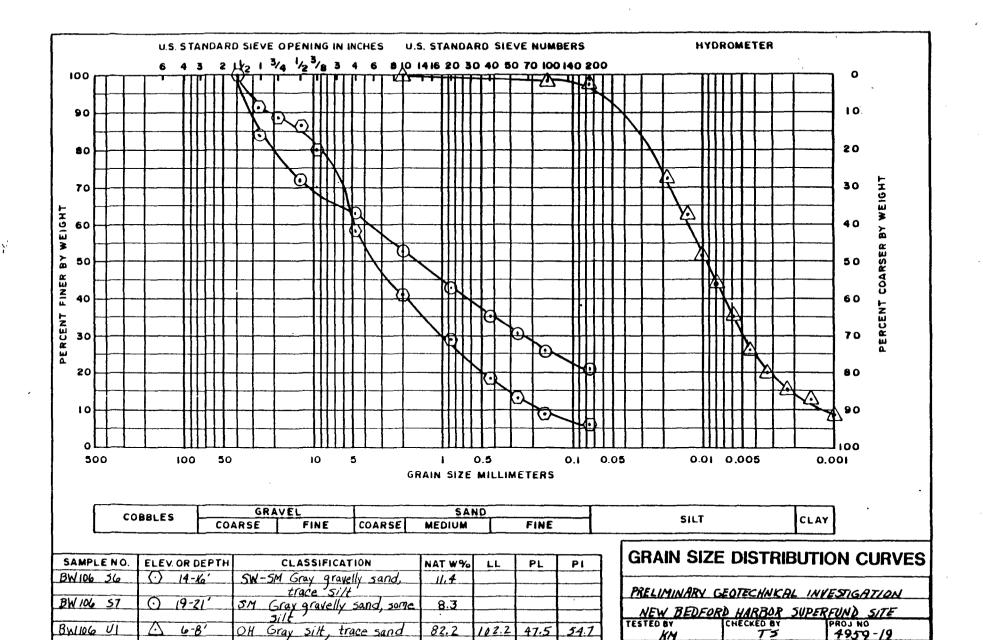
OL Gray sandy organic silt, trace

SP Gray sand trace silt & grave





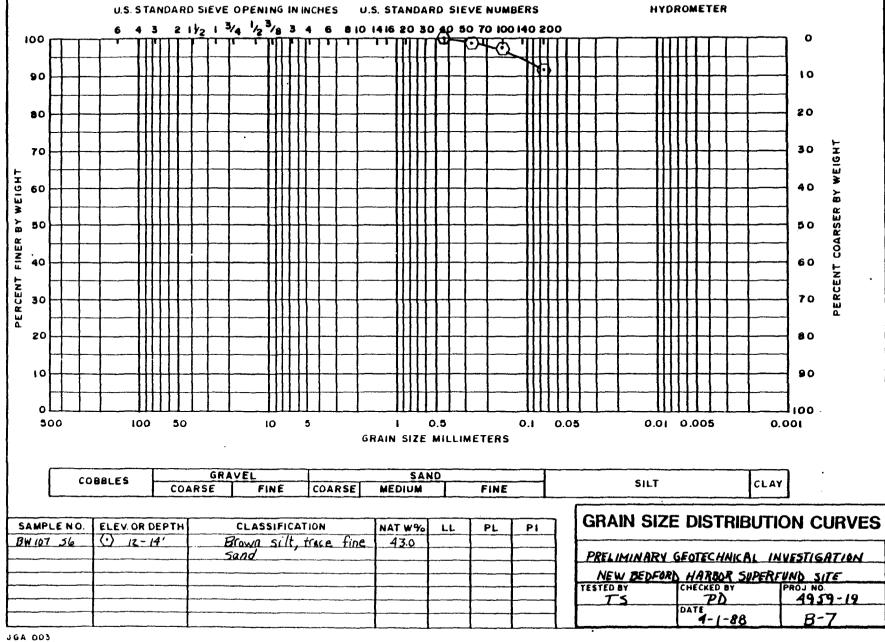


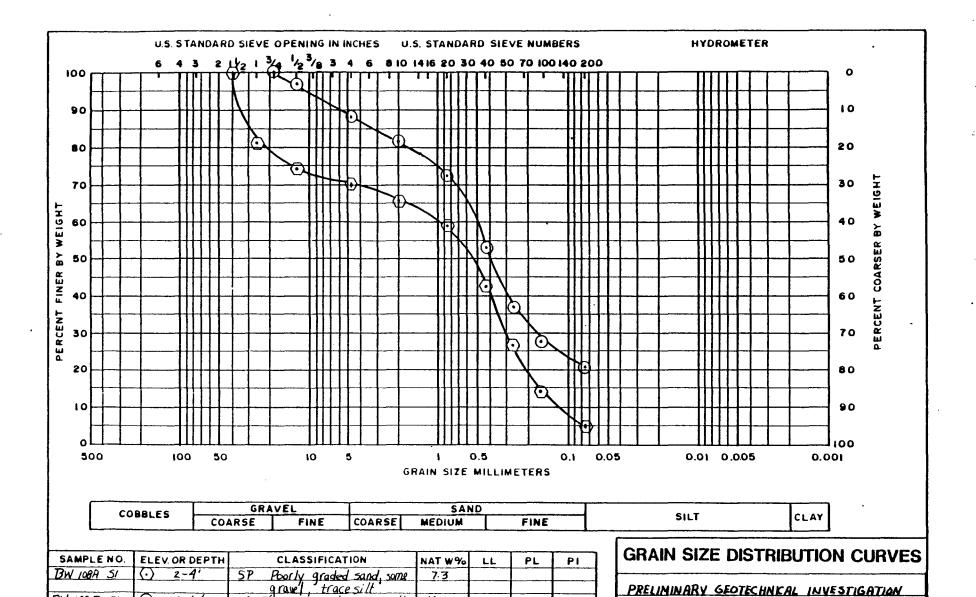


KM

アゴ

DATE





BW 108 B 51

4-6

Brown sand, some silt,

little gravel

10.2

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE

4-1-88

4959-19

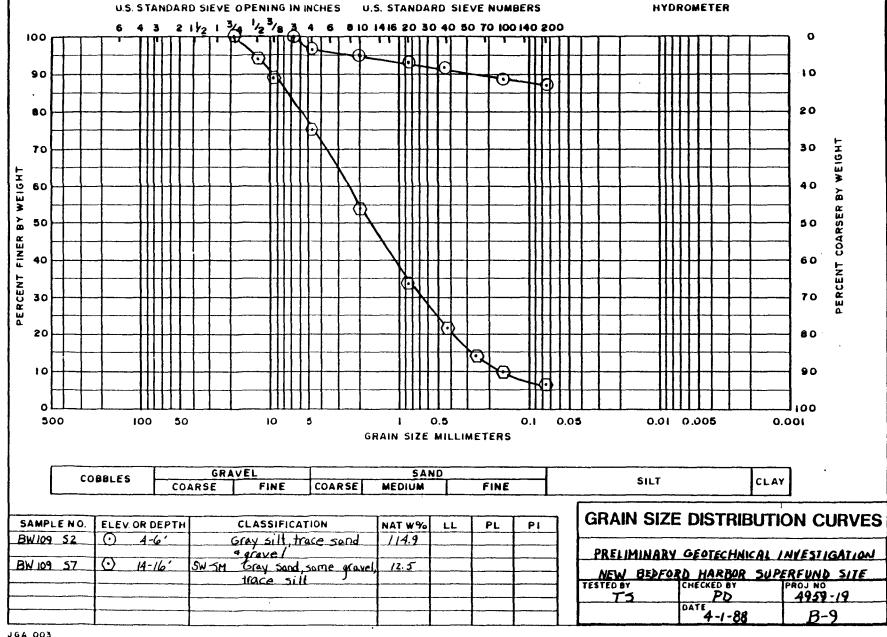
**B-8** 

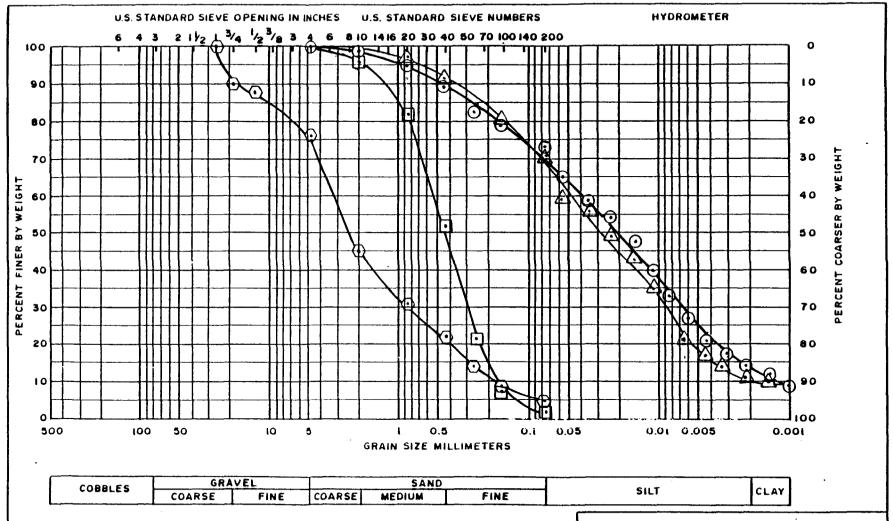
CHECKED BY

DATE

TESTED BY

<u>T5</u>

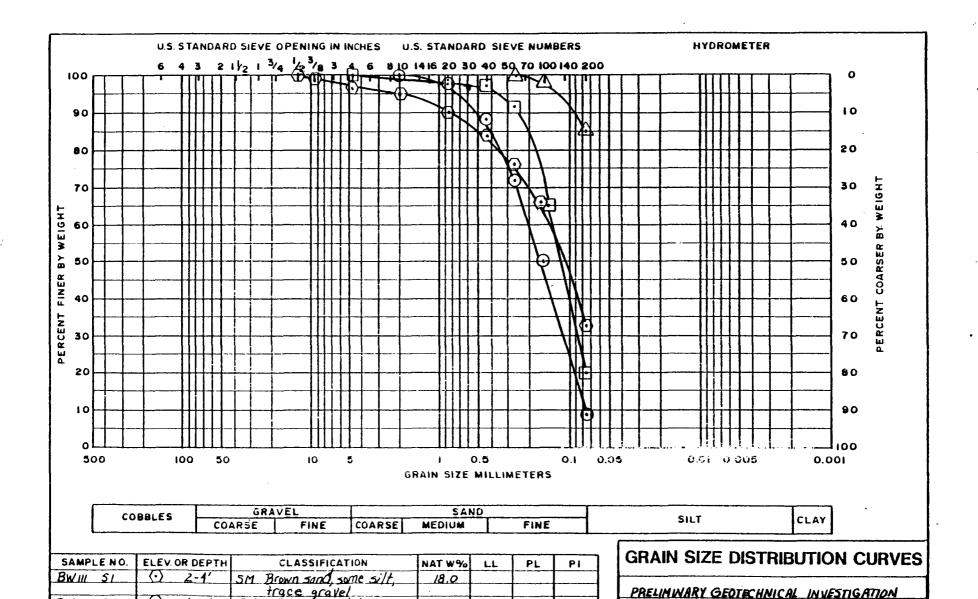




SAMPLE NO.	ELEV. OR DEPTH	CLASSIFICATION	NAT W%	LL	PL	PI
BWIID 59	(·) 34-36'	SW-SM Gray sand, some grave,	10.9			
5.7.		trace silt				
BW 110 CI	(·) 2-4'	OH Gray silt, some sand	88.5	85.2	34.4	<u>50e</u>
BW 110 CZ	△ 6-8'	OH Gray silt, some Sand	59.7	57.0	26. <del>4</del>	30.6
BW 110 C4	14-16'	SP Gray sand trace silt	14.0			

## **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES**

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION									
NEW BE	DFORD HARBOR SUPE	REUND SITE							
TESTED BY	CHECKED BY	PROJ NO. 4959-19							
	DATE 4-1-88	B-10							



33.7

18.6

29.6

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE
TESTED BY CHECKED BY PROUND

DATE

<u>75</u>

PD

4-1-88

4959-19

B-11

BWIII 53

BWIII 511

BWIII 514

 $\odot$ 

6-8'

33-35

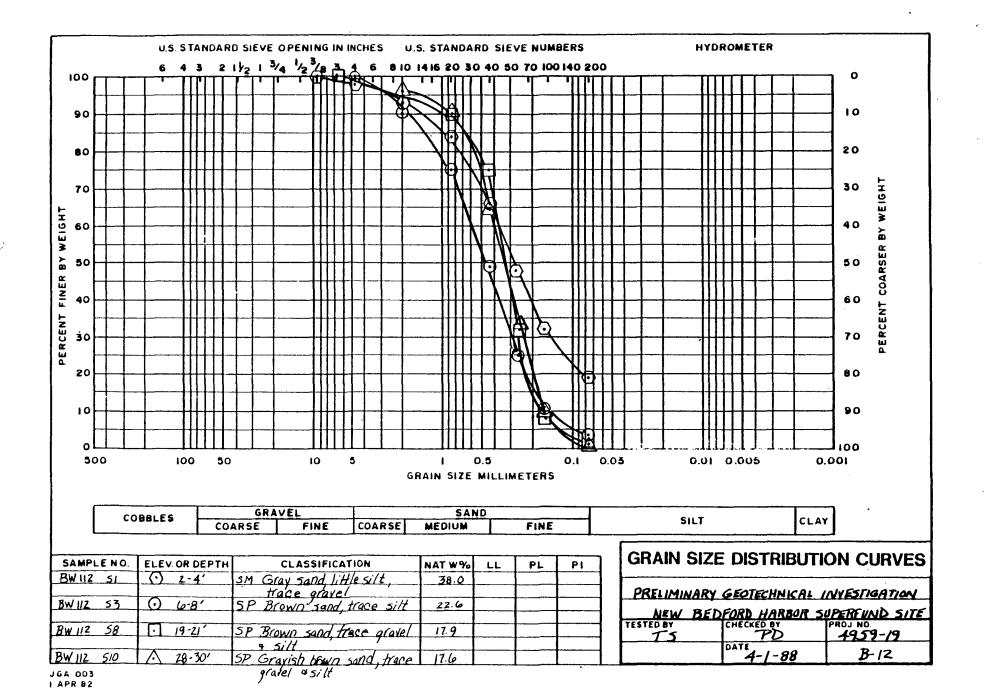
48-50'

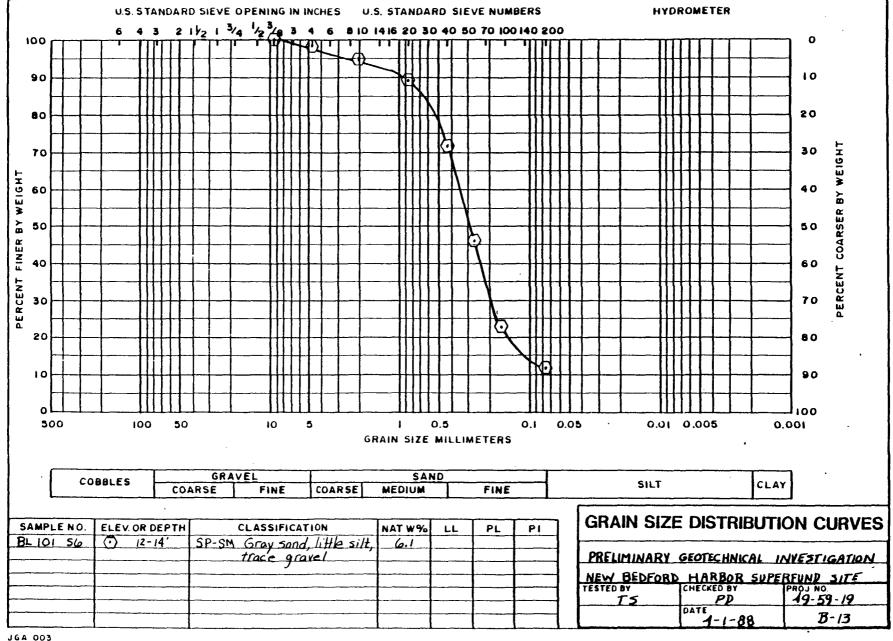
SP-SM Brown sand, trace

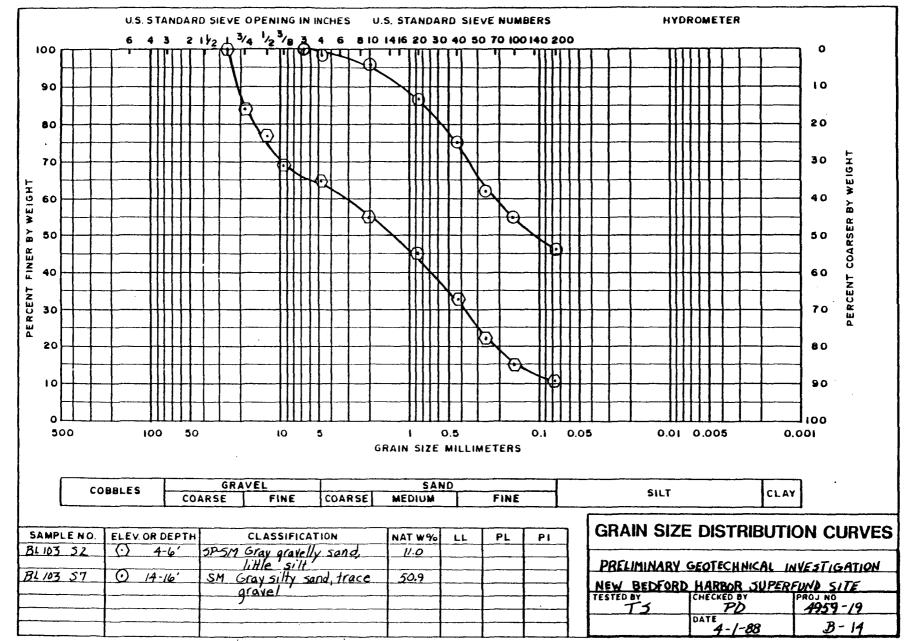
SM Browish-gray sand, little

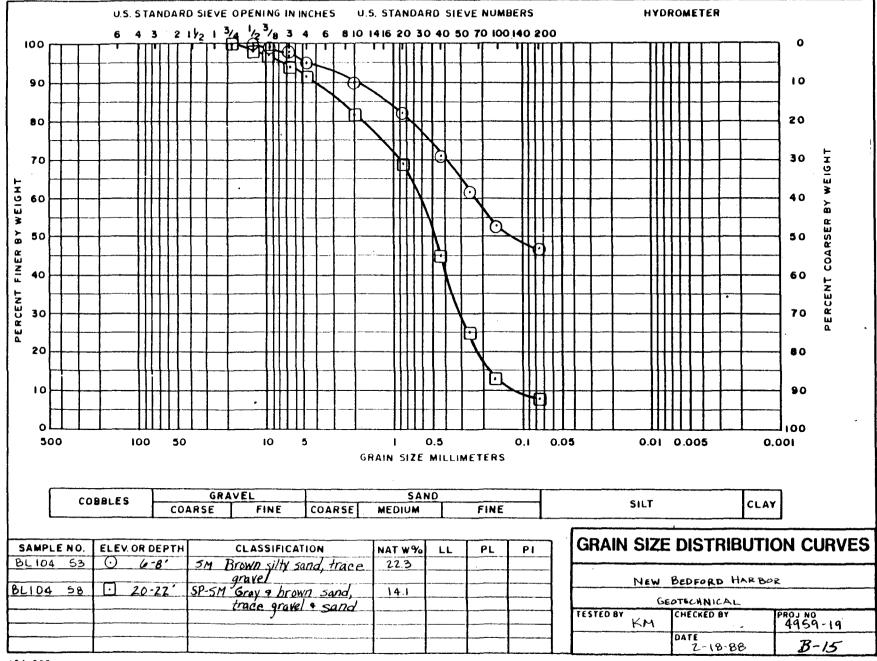
Gray silt, little sand

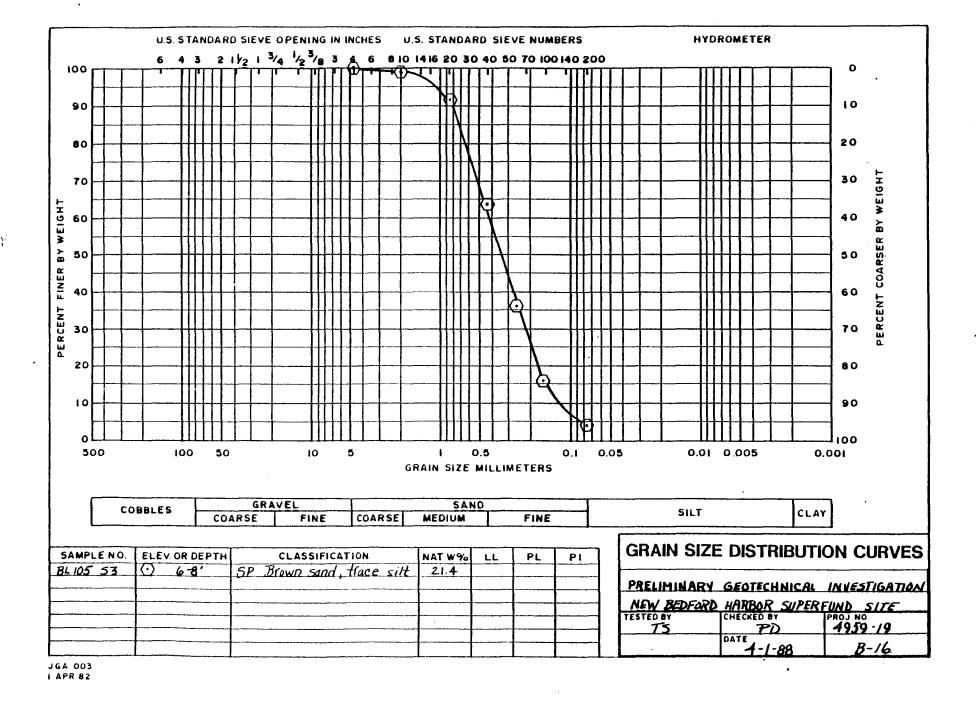
silt

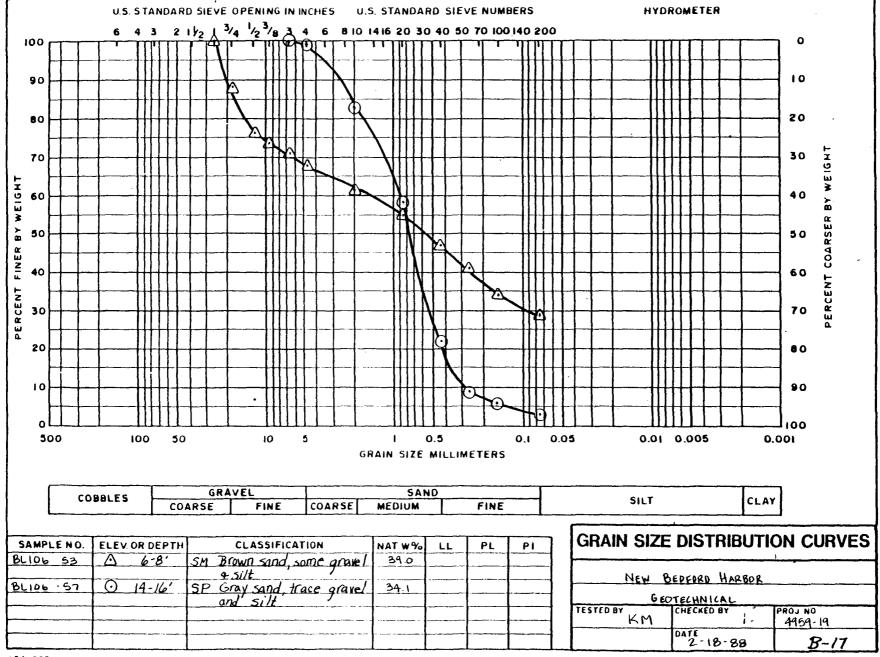


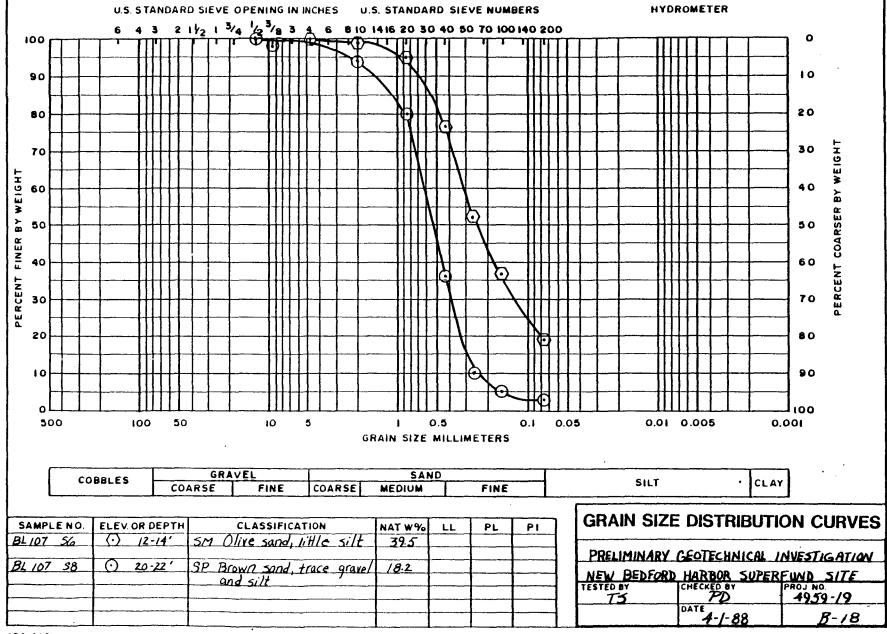


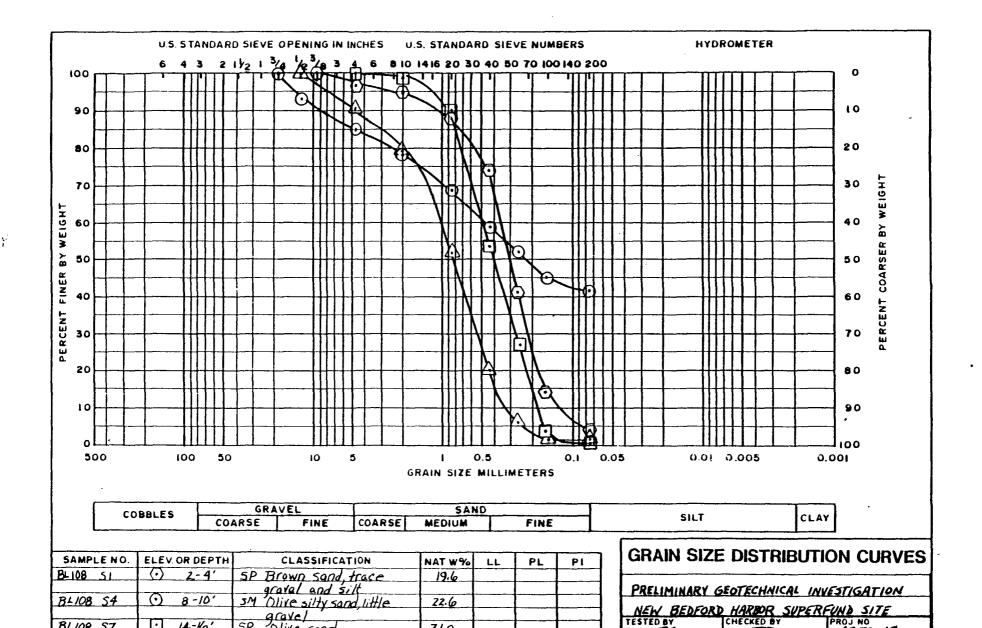












31.0

153

PROJ NO 4959-/9

B-19

PD

4-1-88

DATE

JGA 003 1 APR 82

BL108 57

BL 108 59

gravel olive sand

SP Gravish-brown sand, trace

gravel and sand

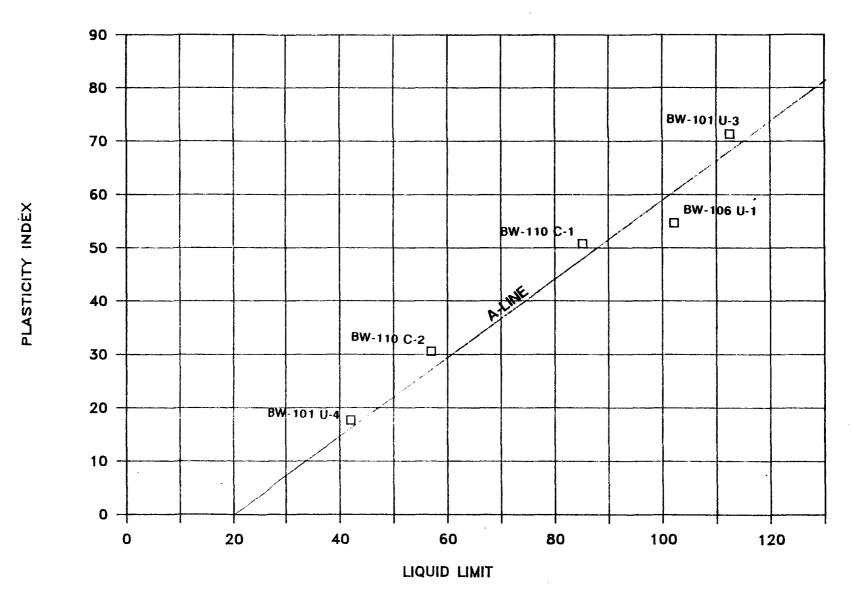
14-16'

2527

APPENDIX C

ATTERBERG LIMIT DATA

# **PLASTICITY CHART**



PROJECT
NEW BEDFORD GEOTECHNICAL

BW101 U3 6-8'

COMP BY JOB NO. 4959 -/9
CHK. BY DATE 3-22-88

## ATTERBERG LIMITS

## WATER CONTENT (Wn)

DET	ERMINATION NO.	i				
TAF	RE NO.	126				
NS.	TARE PLUS WET SOI	L	34.4			
WT. IN GRAMS	TARE PLUS DRY SOL	L	25.95			
2	WATER	8.5				
-	TARE	18.1				
3	DRY SOIL	Ws	7.9			
WA	TER CONTENT, %	107.6				
	<del></del>					

## PLASTIC LIMIT (WD)

•
168
20.2
19.25
1.0
16.95
2.3
41.3

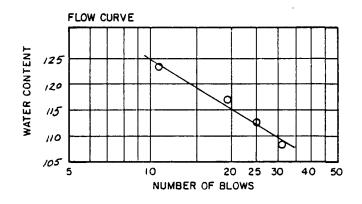
#### LIQUID LIMIT (W.)

DE	TERMINATION NO.		1	2	3	4	5
NO. OF BLOWS			36 25	19	11		
TAF	RE NO.		129	124	114	149	
S	TARE PLUS WET SO	IL.	25.4	25.8	2615	24.2	
GRAM	TARE PLUS DRY SO	IL	22.05	21.5	22.1	19.8	
	WATER	w <sub>w</sub>	3.4	4.3	4.1	4.4	
<u>≅</u>	TARE		18.95	17.7	18.65	16.2	
WT.	DRY SOIL	Ws	3./	3.8	3.5	3.6	
WA	TER CONTENT, %	W	108.1	113.2	117.4	122.2	

#### **RESULT SUMMARY**

NATURAL WATER CONTENT	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX
107.6	112.5	41.3	71.2

REMARKS \_\_\_\_



PROJECT

NEW BEDFORD GEOTECHNICAL

BW101 U4 12-14'

COMP. BY	JOB NO. 495-9-19
CHK. BY	DATE
PD	3-22-88

## ATTERBERG LIMITS

#### WATER CONTENT (Wn)

DET	ERMINATION NO.	ı	
TAI	RE NO.		145
MS	TARE PLUS WET SO	)IL	37.4
IN GRAMS	TARE PLUS DRY SO	IL	32. 2 <i>5</i>
8 N	WATER	W <sub>w</sub>	5.2
WT	TARE		17.8
*	DRY SOIL	Ws	14.5
WA'	TER CONTENT, %	35.6	

## PLASTIC LIMIT (Wp)

1	
110	142
20.1	26.1
19,25	24.35
0.9	1.8
15.7	17.25
3.6	7.1
23.9	24.6

AVG = Z4.3

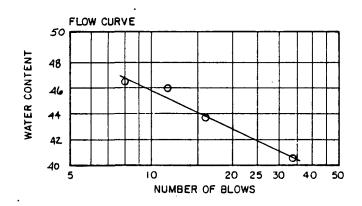
#### LIQUID LIMIT (W1)

DE:	TERMINATION NO.		ł	2	3	4	5
NO. OF BLOWS		LOWS 34 /2 8	8	16			
TAF	RE NO.		112	125	133	106	
GRAMS	TARE PLUS WET SOIL		23. Z	29.0	25.7	24.4	
	TARE PLUS DRY SOIL		21.1	26.1	23.2	21.5	
	WATER	w <sub>w</sub>	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	
Z.	TARE		15.9	19.8	17.8	14.9	
¥.	DRY SOIL	Ws	5. Z	6.3	5.4	6.6	
WA	TER CONTENT, %	w	40.4	46.0	46.3	43.9	

#### RESULT SUMMARY

NATURAL WATER CONTENT	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX
35.6	42.0	2.4.3	17.7

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_



PROJECT

NEW BEDFORD GEOTECHNICAL

BW 106 UI 6-8'

COMP. BY	JOB NO. 4959-/9
CHK. BY	DATE
Pb	3-22-88

## ATTERBERG LIMITS

#### WATER CONTENT (Wn)

DET	ERMINATION NO.	ı	
TAF	RE NO.		/28
NS	TARE PLUS WET SO	)IL	42.5
GRAMS	TARE PLUS DRY SO	IL	31.2 *
2	WATER	W <sub>w</sub>	11.3
14	TARE		18.0
3	DRY SOIL	Ws	13.Z
WA	TER ONTENT, %	85.6	

#### PLASTIC LIMIT (Wp)

	•
164	115
20.1	22.3
18.9 *	20.8
J.Z	1.5
16.4	17.6
25	3. 2
48.0	46.9

AVG = 47.5

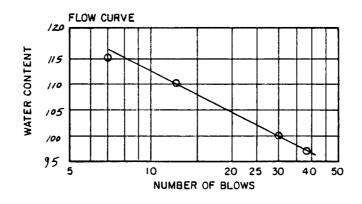
#### LIQUID LIMIT (W1)

DE	TERMINATION NO.		ĺ	2	3	4	5
NO.	OF BLOWS		38	30*	13	7	
TARE NO.			144	123	12/	120	
S	TARE PLUS WET SO	IL.	24.1 *	24.8 *	26.2	24.5	
GRAM	TARE PLUS DRY SO	IL	20.65	21.05	22.0 *	20.75	
HO NI 1M	WATER	W <sub>w</sub>	2.0	3.8	4.z	3.8	
	TARE		17./	17.3	18.2	17.5	
	DRY SOIL	Ws	3.5	3.8	3.8	3. <i>3</i>	*****
WATER CONTENT, % W		w	97.2	100.0	110.5	115.4	

#### RESULT SUMMARY

NATURAL WATER CONTENT	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX
85.6	102.2	47.5	54.7

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_



PROJECT

NEW BEDFORD GEOTECHNICAL

BW 110 C1 2-4

COMP BY
CHK. BY
מפ

JOB NO. 4959 -/9 DATE 3-22-88

## ATTERBERG LIMITS

WATER CONTENT (Wn)

DET	ERMINATION NO.		Į		
TAI	RE NO.		170		
MS.	TARE PLUS WET SO	)IL	39.1		
IN GRAMS	TARE PLUS DRY SO	)IL	28.93		
2	WATER	w <sub>w</sub>	10.Z		
<b>X</b>	TARE		17.5		
3	DRY SOIL	Ws	11.4		
WA.	TER CONTENT, %	w	89.0		

PLASTIC LIMIT (Wp)

118
22.2
21. 27
0.9
18.5 +
2.8
33.6

AV6=34.4

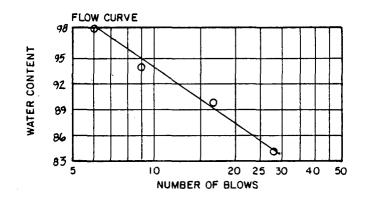
LIQUID LIMIT (W:)

DE	TERMINATION NO.		1	2	3	4	5
NO.	OF BLOWS		28	17	9	6	
TARE NO.			131	103	134	167	
S	TARE PLUS WET SO	IL	25.32	24.3	27.3	27. 3	
GRAM	TARE PLUS DRY SO	IL	21.4	20.07	22.7	22.35	
WT. IN GR	WATER	w <sub>w</sub>	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	
	TARE		16.73	15.35	17.8	17.3 <sup>+</sup>	
	DRY SOIL	Ws	4.7	4.7	4.9	5:1	
WATER CONTENT, % W		83.9	89.6	93.9	98.0		

#### RESULT SUMMARY

NATURAL WATER CONTENT	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX
89.0	85.2	34.4	50.8

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_



PROJECT
NEW BEDFORD GEOTECHNICAL

BW 110 C2 G-8'

COMP BY
R5
CHK. BY
PD

JOB NO. 4959-/9 DATE 3-22-88

## ATTERBERG LIMITS

#### WATER CONTENT (Wn)

DET	ERMINATION NO.		1			
TAF	RE NO.		151			
NS.	TARE PLUS WET SO	)IL	47. 3 <sup>+</sup>			
IN GRAMS	TARE PLUS DRY SO	IL	<i>35.</i> o3			
Z	WATER	w <sub>w</sub>	/2.3			
1 1 1	TARE		17.2			
	DRY SOIL	Ws	17.8			
WA.	TER ONTENT, %	W	68.8			

#### PLASTIC LIMIT (Wn)

. "
156
22.05
21.0
(./
17.0*
4.0
26.3

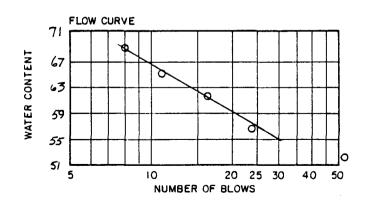
#### LIQUID LIMIT (W1)

DE	TERMINATION NO.		ı	2	3	4	5
NO.	OF BLOWS		16	11	8	55	24
TARE NO.			155	171	109	135	152
S	TARE PLUS WET SO	IL	30.13	29.0	27.9	25.83	29.0
GRAM	TARE PLUS DRY SOIL		25.27	24.1	22.93	23.1	25.0*
WT. IN GR	WATER	w <sub>w</sub>	4.9	4.9	5:0	2.7	4.0
	TARE		17.37	16.55	15.75	17.83	18.0
	DRY SOIL Ws		7.9	7.6	7.2	5.3	7.0
WATER CONTENT, % W		W	61.5	64.9	69.2	51.8	57./

#### RESULT SUMMARY

NATURAL WATER CONTENT	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX
68.8	57.0	26.4	30.6

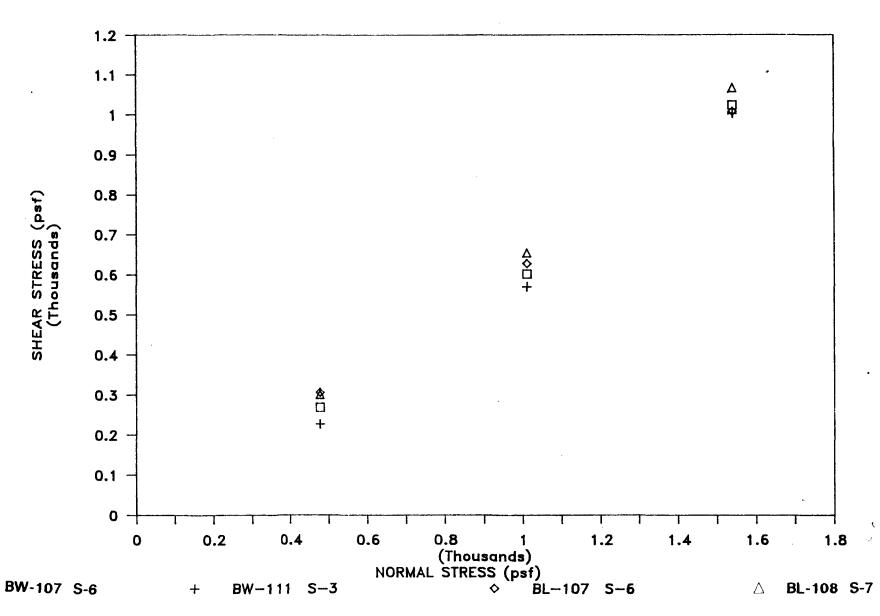
REMARKS



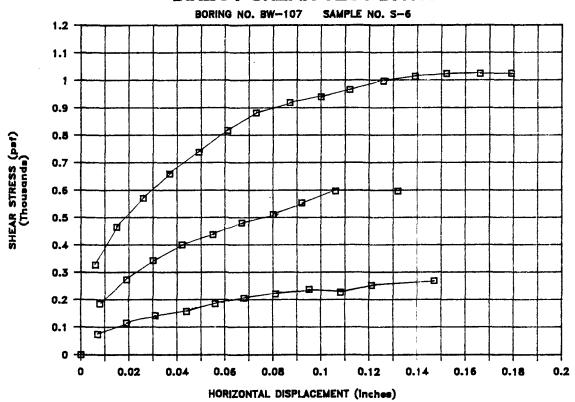
APPENDIX D

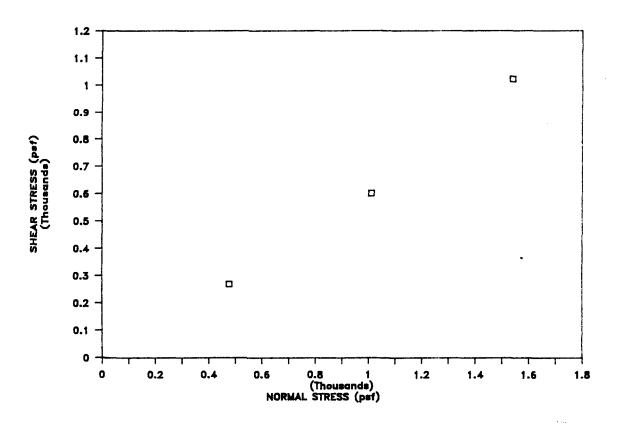
DIRECT SHEAR DATA

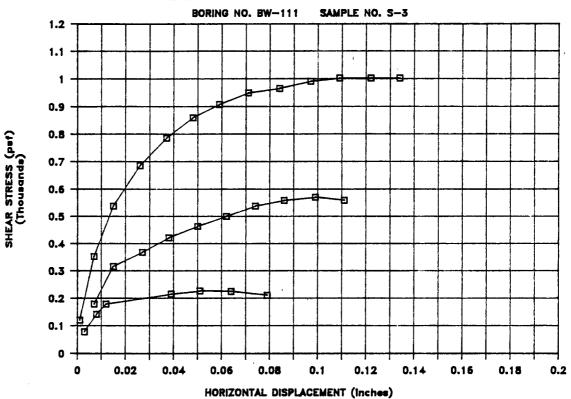
# **SUMMARY SHEET**

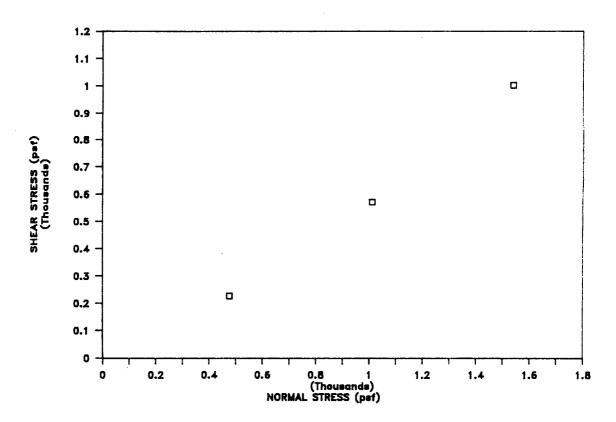


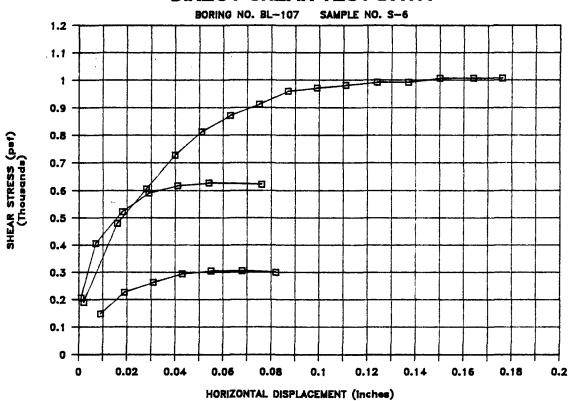
SHEET D-1

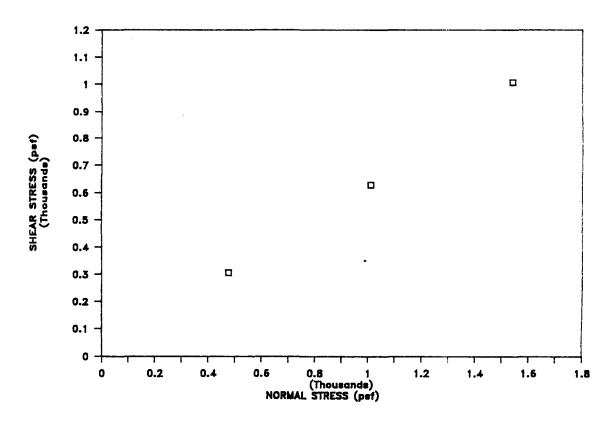


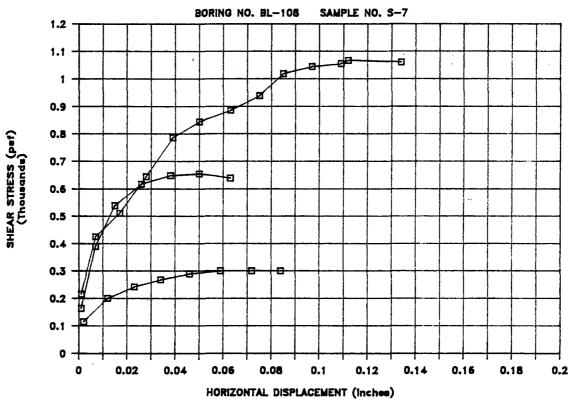


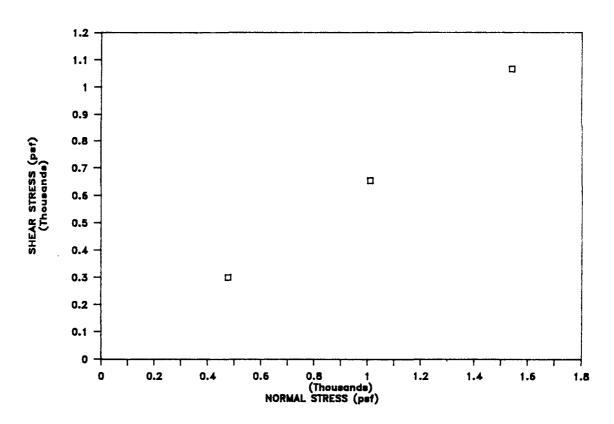






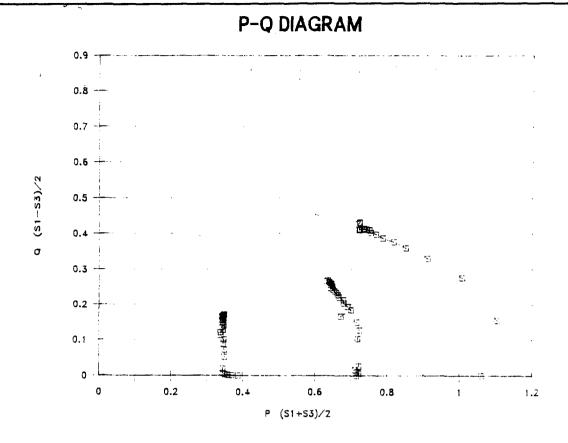






APPENDIX E

STAGED TRIAXIAL TESTING DATA



		F*475 (*	e resten	19				arașe ruș	iēšilād				:	TAGE THREE	TESTING		
				********	-	1122221	*******				*******	2**** <del>7***</del>	<del>, , -</del>	T 751777		•	*******
	DEV	215-7	STONA	· 1	:		DEV	51344	SICHA	3	۶		75	SISMA	SIEMA	S	P
21/21	:TEERE			(91-971/21	C14571/2	47741	STREES	•	1	151-531/20	(91+971/12	1111	910539	Ž	ţ	(51-57) 13	1914971/2
-			-					(191542)	OFFICHED	******	******			(143/542)			
				::::::::::::		1232772	******	****			*******				*******		********
	9.209	0.396	8.735	885.5	8.135	8.2200		0.715	0.715	0.300	0.715	8.7200	9.009	1.868	1.848	8.200	1.256
	8.883	8.744	8, 769	0.022	8.363	8.0287	8.813	3 715	0.729	0.007	8.772	8 2019	8.718	8.758	1.250	8,155	1.185
	8.683	9.754	9.757	0.092	8. *58	9.2823	8.020	8,785	8.725	818.8	8.715	3 6561	0.55?	8.738	1.283	8.277	1.287
7.0217	8.387	2.754	8.353	8.837	2.749	0.0832	8.837	8.575	3.729	8,816	8.711	2710.8	8.551	0.590	1.241	2.771	₹.?11
8.0827	8.287	8.79	8.753	8.293	2.347	9.2341	0.052	8.575	2. 17	8.825	8.701	8.9191	8.771	9.498	1.211	8.751	0.851
3.8837	8.213	2,775	8.347	0.207	8.743	8.2857	8.205	3.515	9.921	8.127	0.719	81,600.6	a.755	6.118	1.195	2.777	8.317
8.8844	3.277	8.774	0.353	0.919	8.714	8.0862	8.255	0.575	8.950	8.129	8.723	8.0251	8.775	8.488	1.175	9.388	8.783
7.2851	8.124	2.275	8.488	0.852	8.748	9.0071	8.081	0.555	8.856	8.158	0.715	8 6147	8,795	€.37€	1.166	8.199	8.753
3.8857	8.144	0.274	8.428	0.872	8.719	8.0082	0.323	8.535	9.938	8.147	0.672	8.0103	8.938	8.758	1.156	0.403	6.753
2.2255	€.179	8.255	8.474	8.687	2.745	8.3891	8.767	0.515	8.884	0.184	0.507	8.8459	2.907	8.742	1.168	2.418	2.750
2.77		8.244	8.447	0.129	8.745	8.2188	8.783	8,175	8.987	0.174	8.539	8.2513	9.921	5.113	1.154	8.417	6
	0.224	2.225	8.458	8.112	8.178	8,0189	8.487	8.175	3.982	8.274	0.579	8.8578	8.925	8.329	1.145	0.417	8.777
8.2276		8.216	8.457	8.122	8.375	8.8178	9.426	8.145	8.871	8.213	a 3	3,8625	a.e.e	0.120	1,150	3,415	8.775
8.8185	8.257	8.215	₹.473	8.127	8.715	8.8128	8,142	0.445	0.397	0.001	8-555	3.0531	₹.928	8.108	1.148	3.414	2,734
	8.278	8.725	8.476	8,175	8.*11	9.8179	8,455	8.175	8.878	8.227	€.667	0.8718	8.624	0.710	1.175		
2.2105	3.098	2.725	8.494	9.110	2.715	8.8149	8.457	2 125	8.372	8.271	8.622	\$ 5.52	0.337	8.718	1.177	8,413	
8.0174	8	9. 101	8.180	8.184	8	8.8153	8.3.4	8.015	2,971	8.178	P. 553	2.7752	8,971	8.712	1.174	2,112	
8.2175	2.223	8.124	8,495	0.158	2. ***	3.2171	8.424	5 . 32	3.371	8.317	3.418	7.7317	3,900	g . 11g	1.177	₹.112	5,722
2 21.27	9.720	8. 124	2.495	8.154	2 17	8.8198	8. 477	8. 755	0.970	8,247	3.64	6,6211	8,925		1.135		
2.2147	2.315	2 120	8.581	9.159	3.742	8.8197	0.584	3,175	\$ 223	0.252	8,417	8.0905	3,324	0.710	1.134	3.413	8.122
6.7179	7. 122	8.124	9 588	0.161	0.347	0.070	0.517	9. '95	3.998	8.254	8.641	3,5777	8.807	9.717	1.133		
2.0193		3.175	8.524	2.164	3.750	8.0319	3.517	\$ ***	8.984	8.757	8.544	9,8787	3.277	8.718	1.177		7.771
2.7173		0.175	9,577	8.155	3.711	8.8323	8,525		8 :50	8.157	6	8.8719			1.151		
	7.774	8.175	8.510		8.717		9	, ***	8.932	6 - 4 4	6 123	8,75%	7 77		1.149		
2.2024		8.175	2.517		0.715		8.575	3 7.57	9.2	8.74	₽. £*.	1 1027	6.37.	8.220	1.155		ą. *; *
	2 12	8.174	8.516		9.345		9.577	* ***	0.784	6 7	1 - 15	P.1771	1.71	8.778	1.155	2,177	9
		2 174	2 517		9.117												
	9 11	,	9.527		B. 119												

SHEET E-1

**ECJORDANCO**